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30,000 ATHLETES PARTICIPATE IN MEIJI SHRINE MEET OPENING; PRINCE MIKASA GRANTS MESSAGE

Premier Tojo Stresses Importance of Developing Healthy Body

KOIZUMI ALSO SPEAKS

Welfare Minister Avers Many of Men on Front Trained in Games in the Past

Under the patronage of His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa, brother of His Majesty the Emperor, nearly 30,000 young men and women from all parts of the country met Thursday afternoon in the athletic stadium at the outer garden of the Meiji Shrine for the opening of the 13th Meiji Shrine Grand Physical Training Meet.

Following the opening ceremony during which His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa, who was present with his consort, gave a message to them, the young athletes started their program of dedicating to the Meiji Shrine an exhibition of their skill in various sorts of athletics in keeping with the spirit of the current situation which requires that the youths of the nation be sturdy in body.

The meet, which will last for six days till November 3, birthday of the Great Emperor Meiji, was opened with a ceremony at 1:40 p.m. at that hour, a large Rising Sun flag was hoisted atop the flag tower in the center of the space for general spectators on the lawn facing the stadium.

This was the signal for the start of the opening ceremony of the meet. The athletes and officials in charge of the meet took their seats in a space in front of the main stand. In the center was seen the Flag of Imperial Favor held by an athlete of Keio University.

Awe-Inspiring Silence

An awe-inspiring silence fell on the stadium.

The athletes turned in the direction of the Imperial Palace with bowed heads. Then they sang together Kimigayo, the national anthem of Japan.

There followed another period of silence. The youths were in prayer for the dead war heroes, for the officers and men at the front, and for the wounded soldiers.

Then the message of His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa, Patron of the Meet, to the participants in the event was delivered.

Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi, president of the meet, made a short address to the athletes.

Yasuyuki Morito, an employe of the Tokyo Iron Works, took the vow before the gods on behalf of the athletes.

Then charms issued by the Meiji Shrine were distributed among the participants.

Congratulatory addresses by Premier Hideki Tojo and Admiral Ryokitsu Arima, Chief Priest of the Meiji Shrine, followed.

The ceremony came to an end with the singing of the Song of the Grand Meet by more than 500 persons of the chorus of the Tokyo city government.

Athletic Events Start

The program of athletic events for the first day of the meeting started at 3:15 p.m., 15 minutes after the end of the opening ceremony.

His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa, attended by Welfare Minister Koizumi and representatives of the athletes and officials of the meet, visited the Meiji Shrine Thursday morning, and in a service performed by the chief shrine priest prayed for the success of the meet.

Later in the morning about 15,000 athletes in a procession headed by the Flag of Imperial Favor, paid homage at the Shrine.

The substance of Welfare Minister Koizumi's address follows:

"We are deeply impressed with the presence with which His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa has been pleased to favor the 13th Meiji Shrine Grand Physical Training Meet and with the message His Imperial Highness has been pleased to grant to the participants in the meet.

Good Health Stressed

"The secret of marching on to victory in the War of Greater East Asia and achieving the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere lies nowhere except in improving the physique of the nation. At no

(Continued on Page 2)

Cyprus Citizens Stage Riots Against British; Recruiting Causes Ire

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, October 29.—About 500 inhabitants of Cyprus, a key point in the western Mediterranean, carried out a mob-attack on British air fields and warehouses, according to a broadcast from Arabia Wednesday. In view of the gravity of the situation on the Egyptian front, the British military authorities, bent on enlarging the army made up of native inhabitants of the island, had been busy gathering new recruits, but only about 100 had volunteered by the middle of October. Impatient with the poor results, the British took to compulsory recruiting, which enraged the inhabitants, who, in collusion with a section of the native army, started the riot, the broadcast revealed.

AXIS UNITS REPULSE BRITISH OFFENSIVE

Allied Forces Lose a Large Number of Planes, Tanks In Futile African Drive

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, October 28.—The Axis forces are successfully conducting fierce defensive operations on the El Alamein front, the German High Command announced today, adding that a severe combat by infantry and tank units is going on north of the front, while the hill is still held securely by Axis forces.

The Allied forces have lost an additional 53 tanks, while the combined German-Italian air forces downed 21 British aircraft.

Hand-to Hand Struggle
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ROME, October 28.—Fighting was continued on the Egyptian front on Tuesday with the Axis and Allied infantry units engaging in a hand-to-hand struggle. In a spectacular advance, the Italian forces destroyed or captured 53 enemy tanks and downed 21 aircraft.

In an attempt to effect a diversion of operations on the El Alamein front, a British fleet has been mobilized along the coast line, apparently in preparation for a fresh counter-attack.

Allies Lose 306 Tanks

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, October 28—The British forces lost 306 tanks up to Tuesday on the El Alamein front, where active fighting was resumed on Tuesday after a stalemate on the previous day.

Fresh German troops are being concentrated on the same front, apparently in preparation for a large-scale counter-offensive, reports from Cairo say.

Disturbed by the news, the British are utilizing American heavy bombers and other air forces in a frantic attempt to bomb Axis transports in the Mediterranean in order to prevent the Axis replenishment of troops, arms, munitions and rations.

Tank and Air Combats

Yomiuri-Hochi

LISBON, October 28.—Fierce tank and air combats are going on the desert in northern Egypt in the scorching heat.

A powerful British tank unit, protected by severe artillery gunfire, on Tuesday attempted to drive a wedge in the Axis camp, but was repulsed with heavy casualties.

Despite this, the British are still carrying on operations with tanks, especially on the northern coast lines where they are attempting a thrust.

The Axis immediately responded by mobilizing powerful tank and air units and a large-scale combat is now being staged.

Niiro Gets Thai Post

The Foreign Office on Thursday announced the appointment of Katsumi Niiro, Director of the Bureau of Commerce, as counselor to the Japanese Embassy in Thailand.

Prince Mikasa Honors Meiji Shrine Games

The photo shows His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa reading his message to more than 30,000 participants Thursday afternoon at the opening ceremony of the 13th Meiji Shrine Grand Physical Training Meet held at the stadium in the Outer Garden of the Meiji Shrine. His Imperial Highness is Patron of the Meet.

THAI ENVOY HAILS NEW CULTURE PACT

Agreement With Japan Termed Historic Milestone in Special Interview

Hailing the newly concluded Cultural Agreement between Japan and Thailand as the most significant milestone in the recent cultural history of East Asia, His Excellency Nai Direck Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador to Japan, expressed his joy in an exclusive interview with a representative of the Japan Times Advertiser Thursday. "The Cultural Agreement signed two days ago between Japan and Thailand constitutes the first formal cultural agreement entered into between two peoples of the same color, of the same religion, and belonging to the same Asiatic continent," declared the Ambassador, who further predicted that it would set an example to be followed by all the other countries of this part of the world.

This new cultural pact provides for extensive means of promoting the cultural relations between Japan and Thailand, according to Ambassador Direck. Although the details still remain to be worked out, the main purpose of the arrangements will be to expose the peoples of the two countries to the cultural characteristics of each other. An active exchange of students, experts, scholars, and other cultural agents is expected to materialize soon as well as the interchange of documents and other materials.

An Auspicious Event

"The signing of this agreement is a most auspicious event," declared the Ambassador. "Although Japan has previously entered into similar agreements with other countries, this agreement is the first of its kind between Japan and any Asiatic country. It will do much to promote understanding between the two countries which already enjoy such close relations."

According to the Ambassador, the military, economic, and political relations already existing between the two countries provide fittingly for mutual peace and prosperity. But these, he holds, deal only with material things. True and lasting friendship must be built on a spiritual basis as well as material, and in this sense the new cultural pact fills an indispensable need. It is a good omen that this pact was concluded without a hitch within two months after the subject was first broached, he added, furnishing thus an additional proof of the cordial agree-

(Continued on Page 2)

Army Bombers Blast Southwest China Bases; One U.S. Plane Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, French Indo-China, October 28.—Taking advantage of favorable weather conditions which have been prevailing since October 20, strong formations of Japanese Army bombers and fighting planes during the past few days have carried out fierce aerial assaults on Mengtze, Tachwang, Hohow and Lungcho, all situated in southern and western China, inflicting heavy damage on important enemy military installations, it was learned today. Although the United States air forces in China attempted counter-attacks on Sunday and Wednesday with seven and nine P-40 fighters respectively, Japanese Aerial Units fiercely repulsed the raids, shooting down one of the raiders in air combat. No damage was sustained by the Japanese aircraft.

Returns to Nanking

Domei

PEKING, October 29.—President Wang Ching-wei, accompanied by a suite of seven, left here for Nanking by air this morning. The President was in Peking to attend the general session of the Hsinmin Society.

GAIMUSHO REVEALS DIPLOMATIC SHIFTS

Seen As First Step in Bolstering Personnel in Greater East Asia

The appointment of Nobuo Watanabe, Japanese Consul-General at Kalgan, concurrently as Counselor of the Japanese Embassy at Nanking was announced by the Foreign Office Thursday.

Simultaneously, the appointment of Rokuro Suzuki, Chief of the Sixth Section of the Bureau of Commerce, as Consul-General at Saigon, was announced. Mr. Suzuki succeeds Fujio Minoda, who was appointed as Consul-General at Hanoi.

Meanwhile, observers here regarded the above appointments as the first step in the strengthening of the diplomatic corps in Greater East Asia, the general outline of which was decided at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, according to Domei.

It is understood that the new appointees were selected only after careful consideration in view of the fact that they will be closely connected with the personnel of the Ministry for Greater East Asiatic Affairs which is slated to be inaugurated November 1, Domei said.

Today's Press Comments

Friday, October 30, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Educational System Established 70 Years Ago

NICHI NICHI—This year ushers in the 70th year since the establishment of Japan's educational system. The brilliant achievements attained during these 70 years are worth considering, and at the same time, further development of the system is expected on this occasion.

The education system in Japan during the 70 years since its establishment no doubt has encountered many a difficulty in the course of its development. However, the brilliant results achieved by it as the great motive power which contributed toward building up the firm foundation on which present-day Japan stands deserve our utmost commendation. It is to be noted that Japan's military, scientific and industrial affairs all have progressed with the aid of education.

We note that the educational system of Japan was established later than that which was established in Western Europe, but the fact is that Japan is possessed of a foundation of an educational history some 3,000 years old. Since the Meiji Restoration the Emperor Meiji is said to have had an unusual interest in education and to have encouraged all the subjects of Japan to devote themselves to it by issuing an Imperial Rescript. And the educational authorities of Japan exerted their unstinted efforts toward spreading education throughout the country in conformity with the gracious wish of the Emperor Meiji. This remarkable progress was seen in the educational system of the country in later years.

Needless to say, the sources from which emanate the causes which led Japan to build its power and influence with which it is constructing the new order of the world by relentlessly crushing America and Britain are many, but of those fac-

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His Majesty Sends Congratulatory Note To Inonu of Turkey

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to send a message of felicitations on Thursday to President General Ismet Inonu of Turkey on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Turkish Republic, it was revealed.

REICH FORCES TAKE ADDITIONAL POINTS IN STALINGRAD CITY

Several Strongly Defended Buildings Captured in Volga Citadel

FUEL DEPOT IS TAKEN

Soviets May Be Forced to Retreat From Sectors In North Area

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, October 28.—After pushing their way through to the east of the bakery in Stalingrad, the German forces advanced to the Volga and captured several strongly defended buildings, the German High Command announced today.

In this connection, DNB learned from the German High Command that the German infantry and engineer units on Tuesday, after piercing the barricade set up in a corner of the sector north of the bakery, encircled and annihilated the Soviets before advancing to the Volga. The fuel depot to the far south also fell into German hands, the same news agency revealed.

Reds Forced To Retreat
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, October 28.—The Soviets will be compelled to give up the sectors north of Stalingrad, a Reuters dispatch from Moscow received in London reveals.

Retreat From Nalchik

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, October 28.—A powerful offensive by German infantry and tank units on Nalchik, 90 kilometers southwest of Mozdok, on Tuesday forced the Soviets to withdraw from that sector, while in Stalingrad the Germans pierced a Soviet position in a narrow sector and made a fresh advance, the Soviet Information Bureau announced Wednesday, according to a Moscow cable received here.

Reich Results Given

Domei

BERLIN, October 28.—The German High Command, in its communique today, revealed the general war progress as follows:

In the southeastern sector of Novorossisk, the Wehrmacht, after a series of fighting, occupied a hill by surprise. To the east of Tuapse, the enemy's position on an elevated tract of land was taken despite repeated counter-offensive put up by the enemy, which was foiled with damages suffered by them.

The Luftwaffe on the Tuapse sector subjected the city and its harbor facilities to a hard bombing which severely strafed an enemy merchantman of 6,000 tons. The German troops in the western sector of Terek continued their steady advance on Tuesday and encircled a few enemy units on their way.

In Stalingrad, the German attackers pushed to the banks of the Volga at a point east the Pan Factory, where few blocks of houses, now turned into a perfectly defended position, were reduced. This achievement was won under the close cooperation between the ground and air forces.

To the south of Stalingrad, German infantry units succeeded in repulsing the enemy's repeated attempt to reinforce the defenders of the city. Near the same sector, the Luftwaffe blasted 11 transport-trains.

In the Caspian Sea, four enemy merchantmen aggregating 8,000 tons were hit. Another merchantman and two convoys were either severely damaged or blasted in the same sea. In the Don River sector, a Rumanian air force drove some enemy ships onto the marshes.

On the El Alamein front, a fierce battle is still going on. The fighting is seen most heated in the

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IMPRESSIVE RITES SCHEDULED TODAY ON TWO ANNIVERSARIES OF JAPAN'S EDUCATION SYSTEM

New Manchou Envoy Arrives in Capital; Issues Statement

Wang Yun-ching, new Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan, arrived in Tokyo on Thursday afternoon. At Tokyo Station the new envoy was welcomed by a gathering of noted persons from the Japanese Government, diplomatic officials of Germany and Italy, and other Japanese leaders. After bowing toward the Imperial Palace on the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace, Ambassador Wang proceeded to the Manchoukuoan Embassy in Azabu-ku and then put up at the Imperial Hotel. Ambassador Wang issued a brief statement, in which he thanked Japan for its great efforts for having led Manchoukuo to its present-day prosperity since its founding and congratulated upon a firm foundation of Greater East Asia.

OLD-TIMERS RECALL EARLY SCHOOL DAYS

Adoption of Educational System in Japan 70 Years Ago Started New Era

For the purpose of reviving the memories of Japan's old-timers in the educational field on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the adoption of the educational system in Japan, a Domei correspondent interviewed some of the first pupils who attended the schools established under the system and has collected the following reminiscences:

Yoshitoshi Shimada, a doctor living at 1-chome Kobikicho, Kyobashi-ku, attended the first elementary school to be opened in Japan in the year 1872.

"The school I attended was just a little better than the old private schools, and was in an almost unbelievable condition when compared to the national schools of today. The education system was adopted in 1872 in my native place, Fujiokamura, Yoshida-gun, Fukui Prefecture, and we were transferred from the private schools to the new elementary schools. The system then was an eight-year one, divided into lower and upper grades, and anyone who made good grades was allowed to skip a year or two so that some finished in five or six years.

"The teachers were mostly taken over from the private schools, and on account of the small number of teachers, they had to do everything themselves. The salary paid was, I think, from ¥1.50 to ¥3.00, the highest, per month. Since there were not enough teachers, some of the upper class pupils acted as assistants, being paid about ¥0.50 a month. In most cases temples were used as school buildings.

Learned Characters First

"The students were taught calligraphy and reading at first, learning hiragana before going on to katakana, then they memorized some phrases, without knowing what they meant. Next they learned some Chinese characters which would be useful in reading or writing a person's name, after which names of villages, districts and prefectures throughout the country were memorized off hand. This curriculum would finish the first three grades, namely, the eighth, seventh and sixth, the lowest grade being called the eighth. From the fifth grade, we studied a glossary in which were words taken from English translations and illustrated with pictures, this being very interesting as we came across pictures and new words. Readers were studied from the fourth grade and also outlines of Japanese history, from the mythological age down to the Meiji Era.

"We were taught the abacus the first thing in mathematics, beginning with addition subtraction, multiplication and division, the last being taught after we had mastered the necessary formula. It seemed that everything taught came into practical use. My father was the village head and he used to rejoice over the fact that the farmers' children could now read notifications that had been distributed with regard to the Penal

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Marks 52nd Year Since Granting of Imperial Rescript

PREMIER WILL SPEAK

Establishment of Educational System in 1872 Will Also Be Observed

Today marks the 52nd anniversary of the granting of the Imperial Rescript on Education, while this year falls on the 70th anniversary of the establishment of Japan's educational system.

In observance of this occasion of double significance, an impressive ceremony will be held by the Education Ministry at the grand lecture hall of the Tokyo Imperial University today at 2 p.m., attended by about 1,500 dignitaries.

After worshipping in the direction of the Imperial Palace, the singing of the national anthem, the reading of the Imperial Rescript on Education and the singing of the Song in Response to the Imperial Rescript, the whole assembly, standing, will offer a prayer pledging service to the State through education. This will be followed by an address by the Education Minister, congratulatory addresses by the Premier, the President of the Privy Council and the Imperial Household Minister, after which representatives of the student body of the Tokyo Academy of Music will sing the Song in Celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Founding of National Education. The ceremony will be closed with three Banzai.

At 8 a.m. Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida, together with high officials of the Ministry, will pay homage at the Meiji Shrine and pledge their whole-hearted devotion to service to the State through the promotion of education.

Exhibition Scheduled

There will be an exhibition of data on education. In the evening memorial lectures will be held and music will be given at the Aoyama Hall.

Solemn ceremonies will be held at the schools throughout the country.

Japan's education system dates back to 701 A.D. when institutions of learning were established by the Imperial Court for the training of civil officials. In 828 A.D. a special institution for the propagation of Buddhistic teaching was founded in Kyoto.

Throughout the ensuing ages the samurai class had access to various educational facilities, the privilege of which, however, was not shared by the general populace.

In November, 1868 the Government conducted preparatory investigations for an education system suitable to the nation's conditions, and in May, 1869, the Research Bureau of the Education System was established.

The organization of the Education Ministry in July, 1871, in the meantime, heralded the promulgation on August 3, 1872 of a national system of education.

Though excellent in its scale and minute details, this system was too much of a direct imitation of the western system, and too theoretic to be of best service to Japan's needs.

The Education Law promulgated in August, 1879, and the School Regulations issued in December, 1880, were attempts to correct the inherent defects of the original system.

First School in 1869

Japan's first primary school was opened in Kyoto on May 21, 1869. By the end of that year the number of primary schools in that city jumped to 64. Tokyo's first primary school was opened in June 25, 1870. All those schools, being opened before the creation of the Education Ministry, employed feudalistic teaching methods.

Japan's elementary education system was established on a modern basis in 1872, requiring all children from 6 to 13 years old to attend primary schools. Fundamentals of geometry, chemistry and even foreign languages were taught in the early days of compulsory education. The system was revised time and again until the primary schools were renamed national schools last year.

University education in this country dates from the Tokugawa period

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TIES STRENGTHENED BY CULTURAL PACT

Thai Ambassador, Tani Declare Co-Prosperity Friendship, Understanding Enhanced

Commenting upon the conclusion of the Cultural Agreement between Japan and Thailand, Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani and Thai Ambassador Nai Direck Jaiyanama on Wednesday both stressed that cultural interchange is an important factor in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and indispensable in promoting mutual understanding between the various nations.

The gist of Foreign Minister Tani's statement, according to the Nichi Nichi, was as follows:

Two Great Powers

"Japan and Thailand, two powerful independent powers in East Asia, can boast of a culture based and developed on long tradition. The peoples of the two countries have maintained mutual friendship for a long time.

"Cultural interchange between the two countries in a prerequisite for the deepening of mutual understanding. This can best be accomplished if an agreement can be concluded on the basis of which the two peoples can cooperate in the field of culture. It is from this standpoint that the present Cultural Agreement has been signed.

"The Agreement bears eloquent testimony to the fact that Japan and Thailand share common ideals and common view points. This Agreement and the cooperation between the two peoples based on it are destined to become models of cultural intercourse among the peoples of Greater East Asia and a powerful factor in the promotion of East Asiatic culture. In this sense, the newly concluded Agreement carries extraordinary significance, while our mission is weighty."

Thai Ambassador Comments

Meanwhile, in his address the Thai Ambassador Nai Direck Jaiyanama stated that the signing of the treaty was an occasion of great cheer not only for the governments of Japan and Thailand but for the people because the treaty will further strengthen the feeling of friendship prevailing between the people of both nations.

"Henceforth there will be many occasions for the people of Japan to become acquainted with the ideas and manners of Thailand, and the people of Thailand likewise will learn more fully their ally Japan's ideals and customs," said the Ambassador.

The exchange of ideas and the understanding of each other's culture is a step for true friendship, the Ambassador asserted, and Japan and Thailand have opened the way for all nations of Greater East Asia to take in bringing about a true friendship throughout.

Old-Timers Recall Early School Days

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Code in 1880 and the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1881.

Progress Astounding

"I am now 78 years old and have 20 grandchildren, one of whom is in Manchoukuo. When I consider that the Japanese children, whether in Japan or Manchoukuo, are receiving the same kind of education, I am very glad that I was born a Japanese. The tremendous stride made in the 70 years of the history of the educational system is certainly astonishing when considering the wonderful facilities of the present day national schools, with all the reforms and renovations effected in the teaching methods and textbooks."

The general structure of the educational system at the time of its promulgation is described by Kenzo Hashi, 82 years old, the principal of Shohei Middle School at Surugadai, Kanda-ku. The Hashi family had been Confucian scholars for many generations, in the town of Kanazawa, conducting there a private school called "Koki Jiku." Mr. Hashi, then 12 years old, was assisting his father, head of the school, in teaching the pupils when the new educational system was put into effect in 1872. From his home in Kugenuma, Fujisawa, Mr. Hashi commutes to his school in Tokyo every day, still very healthy and energetic, and is doing his part in the education of heroes on the home front. Mr. Hashi has the following to say:

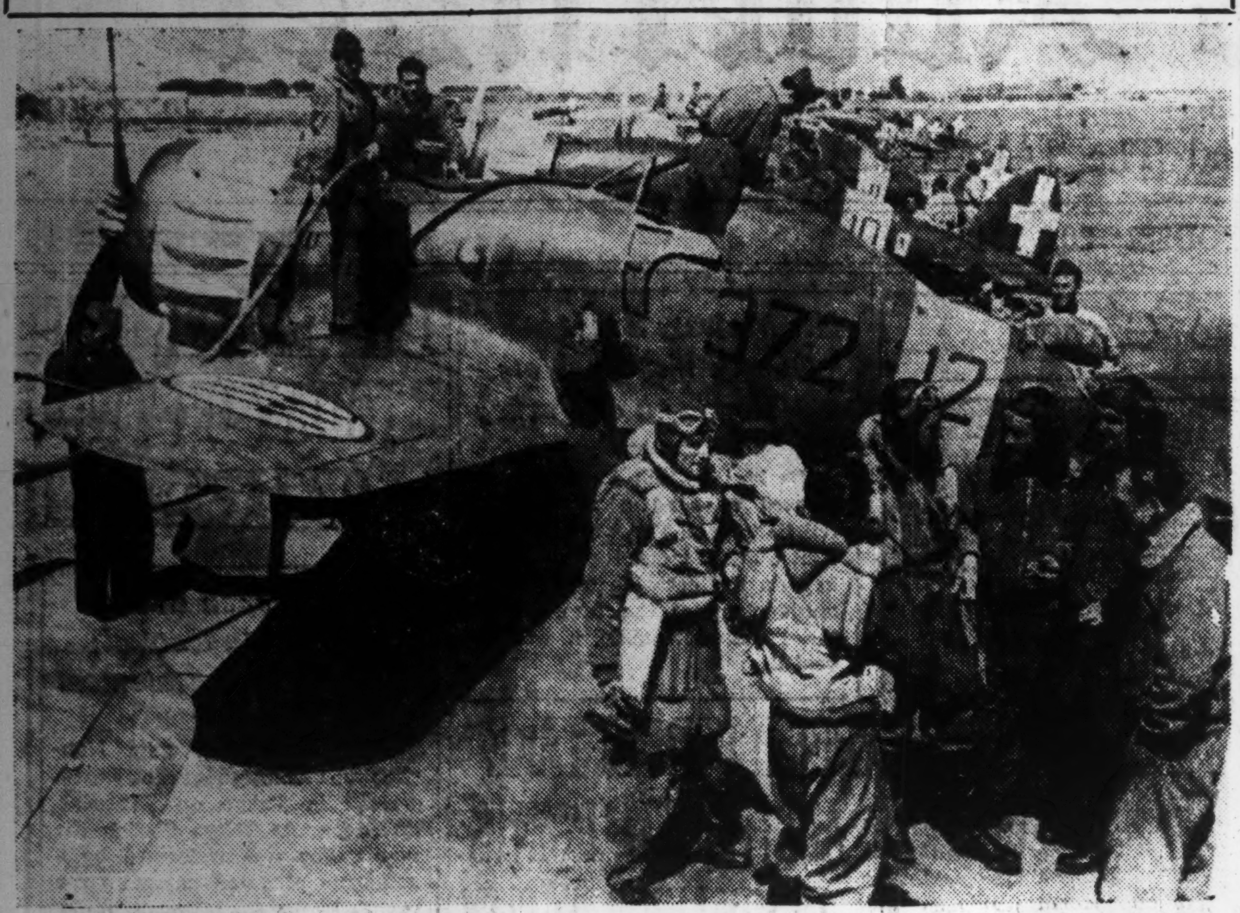
"As I was twelve when the educational system was promulgated I do not know what the conditions were in the large centers, but in Kanazawa there were no pupils enrolling in the elementary schools, so that the authorities even sent out notices encouraging enrollment. However, the parents and guardians, still obstinate, continued to send the children to the old private schools. Finally orders were issued by the prefectural assembly prohibiting attendance at private schools, so 24 of the private schools held a conference, at which it was decided that the larger of the schools were to be used as substitute elementary schools and the smaller ones as annexes. However, the method of teaching remained as before, calligraphy occupying the greatest attention, and no regular tuitions paid, the only recompense to teachers being presents at New Years and Bon (in July). It was not until 1882 that the elementary school system was finally established.

Some Rejected System

"Changing the subject somewhat, the samurai class of the time strutted arrogantly about, and refused to obey the orders issued by the prefectural government and authorities, being quite ignorant of the conditions of the day. My father, greatly deploring the ignorance of the law among this group, opened a night school in 1875 to conduct lectures in connection with the various laws. Chinese literature and calligraphy were also taught. This seems to have been the first night school to be conducted in this country.

"As everyone about this time was running after and trying to absorb European and American civilization, the scholars of Chinese literature did not flourish. Nothing pleases me more than to see that exactly opposite conditions now exist as the result of the re-recognition of the Imperial Way in the War of Greater East Asia brought about by the permeation of the educational system over the period of 70 years. At the same time I am struck with the greatness of our country, when I consider the very complete and adequate educational system that has been developed today."

Just Before the Take-Off



While their comrades of the ground crew are refuelling the planes, these young "war eagles" of the Italian Air Force in the North African front are having a pleasant chat just before climbing into their planes to do battle against the enemy.

Yusa Trophy Contest On Horsemanship Slated Next Month

The fifth open competition for the Yusa Equestrian Trophy, which yearly is awarded for outstanding horsemanship, will be held at the Tokyo Riding School, situated at the northwest corner of Yoyogi Parade Ground, on November 5. The candidates will vie for honors in an equestrian jumping event in which they will be called upon to negotiate twice a course containing 12 obstacles. The horsemen will be judged by Major-General Kohei Yusa, donor of the prize, Koshizo Kido, official of the Board of Imperial Mews, Lieutenant-Colonel Sueo Kiyoura, Colonel Kazuo Kotani and others.

Thai Envoy Hails New Culture Pact

(Continued From Page 1)

ment of views which exists between the two Governments.

Will Bring Peoples Closer

With this pact in operation, the peoples of the two countries will have increased opportunities to study the ideals, customs, and traditions of each other. An understanding of each other's national ideals resulting from such relations should serve to cause a respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, the Ambassador emphasized. Thailand particularly welcomes such an opportunity for cultural relations as this agreement provides, he held. The Thai people fully recognize the remarkable standard of Japanese culture and are anxious to learn more about it, while at the same time the Thai people are proud of the fact that Thailand is the one country in Southeastern Asia which has preserved its own notable and characteristic culture intact through the ages until the present day.

By setting the example in promoting the furtherance of culture, Japan and Thailand are rendering a vital service to the spiritual construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, said the Ambassador in conclusion. It will constitute a notable contribution to the revitalization of Asiatic culture so as to bring about a modern Asiatic Renaissance.

U.S. Rebuffed in Attempt to Draw Argentina, Chile Into Allied Camp

Dollar Policy Was Successful With Central, South American Countries but Failed Miserably With Two High Principled Nations

By TERUO YAMAGUCHI

United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Wells declared in his nonsensical allocution recently, that Chile and Argentina, the only neutral South American countries, are to blame for the misfortunes which the Latin American Republics suffer in the Pacific or Atlantic and that they should be held responsible for the damages inflicted on North American shipping in the same maritime zones.

No doubt this accusation will mark a chapter in the course of this war. Such is the impudence and perfidy with which they have been uttered.

Approaches on Madness

It is an instance where injustice has reached the border line of madness.

No politician, no military man or citizan of the United States has, at this moment the right to raise his voice to talk about responsibilities. Nobody in that country can lift a finger to point out wrongdoers.

This is substantiated by the fact that the very center of the great war tragedy that humanity suffers in this year of 1942 and the source of all conflicts in 1939, as well as the fact that the stirring events which were to bring about the present European War were not repressed, are now to be sought in the United States.

Their leaders, directly or acting as mentors to the British politicians, staged the great farce enacted at the start of the first German invasion. Later the United States promising aid to France and urging it to fight, brought them to a disasterous end. They further encouraged England to cross swords with Germany and half of the oceans were covered with warships and then with corpses, being the cause of unforgettable episodes such as the well-known debacle at Dunkirk.

Hypocritically, they fanned the Soviet's ambition and masked their treachery thus provoking the declaration of war by Germany on Russia in June of last year. And whilst the criminal mission was being fulfilled through diplomatic intrigues and military bluff, and America was in this way leaving a tragic trail in all parts of the world, their leaders not satisfied with the results of their endeavors, were preparing in their offices or in their shipyards, in their cabinets or in their strongholds, the impregnable and fatal weapons which to their barbaric expectations, were to cripple the Japanese Empire, to cast it down for ever extinguishing its influence over the great Asiatic areas and trampling on the dignity and sovereignty of the Oriental countries.

The farce whereby the United States pretended to conceal their ambition of pouncing upon East Asia or of strangling her through the blockade which had already been initiated, lasted eight months. It was her stubborness and ill-will that compelled us, in the supreme moment, to let loose the air units which together with the infallible submarines, struck the hour of Asiatic liberation at dawn on the eighth of December 1941.

However, still lacking the support of the South American democracies the United States considered the range in which they sowed misfortunes as narrow.

They immediately convoked a camouflaged Continental Assembly and under the name of "Conference of Rio de Janiero" they disguised the most impudent and miserable of coercions which a world power could ever have committed.

America was conscious that should the Latin American countries remain neutral in this war, no evils would effect them. Their impartial attitude would give them the prestige of observers with rights to judge the historical truth of events in the future. But of course, this was not satisfactory to American interests. It was necessary to agitate the waters and involve those countries so as to bring upon them the attacks of the Axis Powers, and when the moment came to point out the responsible party, to find the Latin American countries not impartial but aligned on their side sharing their defeat and at the same time covered with their very fault of unjustice and violence.

America's coercion has succeeded with practically all the South and Central American countries; but it should not be overlooked that in the strict sense of juridical definition there is a slight difference between the name of 'country' and the name of 'nation.' There are only two South American republics which made themselves worthy of preserving the name of 'nation'; two states that are conscious of their national welfare and which have remained free from foreign influence and adamant to all impure and ill-meant extortion.

Argentina and Chile have struck the highest note of probity in this war. It could be compared to their saying to North America: 'We are free people; we conquered liberty in the battlefields at the price of our soldier's blood and we do not want to lose it by wicked, strange and spurious machinations which do not concern us. Fight the war yourselves, and assume the responsibility and bear the consequences of your own folly. We are quite contented. Let us live in peace.'

Commit Reckless Acts

This rebuff has become the stumbling block on which the United States has tripped in their destructive race which caused them to lose their heads forcing them to commit reckless actions.

The statement of Wells comes to us not only as a shameless and illegal document but as a discordant note, as a false step or something that can be likened to the attempts of a man in a rage who losing all control and power of reasoning falls pitiably in the pit of ridicule.

It is in vain for the United States to shield itself behind its trickery. It is to no avail that they place the blame of their own mishaps on Japan today, South America tomorrow, and the day after—only God knows who! Judgment has already been passed on their cause and the whole world knows that the United States solely is to be blamed for all the calamities of this century.

IMPRESSIVE RITES SCHEDULED TODAY

(Continued From Page 1)

when three institutions for education of a similar nature were operated including the Shoheiko, the Kaiseisho and the Igakusho. The Shoheiko was located at Yushima in Hongo Ward, the Kaiseisho in the neighborhood of the present Military Club in Kudan, and the Igakusho at Izumibashi in Shitaya.

In 1868, the Government took over the aforementioned three institutions from the Shogunate and renamed the Shoheiko "Shohei School," the Kaiseisho "Kaisei School," and the Igakusho "Medical School." In the following year, the Shohei School was again renamed "Daigakko" (university) but actually it still remained an institution of the present-day secondary education. Simultaneously, the Kaisei School and the Medical School were designated as two departments of the Daigakko which had an additional department for military science.

University Renamed

On December 17, 1869, the Daigakko was again renamed "Daigaku" (also meaning university) while the Kaisei School was renamed "Daigaku Nanko" (southern department of the university) and the Medical School "Daigaku Toko" (eastern department of the university). This state of affairs continued until August 3, 1872, when the educational system was introduced. As a result of the Introduction of the educational system, the Daigaku was renamed "the First Middle School" in "the First University District."

Prior to the reform, the Great Emperor Meiji, who was pleased to have a profound interest in education, granted the unprecedented honor of his personal visit to the Daigaku.

Another reform was effected in 1876 when the Daigaku was renamed "Kaisei Gakko" charged with the task of giving college-grade education. On October 10 the same year, the institution was again honored by the Emperor Meiji with a personal visit. After its transition to the college grade, the Kaisei Gakko became the Tokyo University incorporating all its departments in April, 1877. The university was so composed as to include four departments of law, science, literature and medical science.

On April 13, the first dean of the law, science and literary departments of the university was appointed in the person of Hiroyuki Kato while Kensai Ikeda was given the post of the first dean of the medical department. Thus, the institution perfected its structure as a university, both in name and reality.

The Tokyo University was the predecessor of the present Tokyo Imperial University. The buildings of the university were removed to its present site in Hongo Ward in 1884. Two years later, the institution was renamed "Imperial University" which prevailed until 1897 when the present name "Tokyo Imperial University" was adopted.

First Graduates in 1877

The first university diplomas in Japan were awarded in December, 1877, the three graduates from the chemical section of the science department, namely, Rokuro Takasu, Kyugen Kuhara and Michimasa Miyazaki. At that time, there were more professors than students in the university. For instance, the science department alone had 28 professors including Baron Kenjiro Yamakawa. The law department of the university, which at present has some 1,000 students in one class, turned out only six graduates including the present Dr. Tetsujiro Inouye in the class of 1878.

The present University and College Ordinance was promulgated in December, 1918. Under this ordinance, graduates from private universities are given the same qualifications as those accorded to the graduates from Government institutions of university grade. This system has served to bring about a rapid advance of the university education in the country.

Reich Forces Take Additional Points In Stalingrad City

(Continued From Page 1)

northern part, principally engaged by the infantry and tanks of both sides. The high hill, the best position in that part, is controlled by the Germans. The enemy's latest losses in this sector are 33 tanks and 21 bombers shot down.

The BBC Broadcasting Station last night announced that Germany recently approached the Soviet Union with a request of four days' suspension of hostilities on the Stalingrad front. This shows how Britain has been driven into a fix to aid the Soviets even by fabricating such a nonsensical news.

Rites for China-Japan Heroes

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, October 27—Solemn memorial services for both Chinese and Japanese war dead were held in St. Joseph's Church here recently.

Her Imperial Majesty Graciously Visits Peers' School Where Crown Prince Studies

Her Majesty the Empress Thursday morning was pleased to visit the Peers' School, in Yotsuya ward, where His Imperial Highness Crown Prince Akihito Tsugu is enrolled in an elementary course.

Attended on by Chief Lady-in-Waiting Hoshina, Marquis Tadataka Hirohata, Lord Steward to Her Majesty the Empress, and a few others, Her Imperial Majesty left the Imperial Palace at 9:30 a.m. Thursday.

The informal Imperial cortege arrived at 9:45 a.m. at the Peers' School, where Her Imperial Majesty was greeted by Admiral Katsunoshin Yamanashi, principal of the school, and the faculty.

Her Imperial Majesty immediately entered the Imperial resting-room, and there was presented by Admiral Yamanashi with a list of the faculty members. Thereafter, Her Imperial Majesty inspected various works of the students of the institution and a gymnastic exercise by all the students of the elementary course, including His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince.

At 10:17 a.m., Admiral Yamanashi conducted Her Imperial Majesty into the classroom where His Imperial Highness was studying his third-year course. After stopping for a while to see how His Imperial Highness was studying, Her Imperial Majesty proceeded to inspect other classrooms.

Leaving the school at 11:45 a.m., Her Imperial Majesty retired to the Provisional Palace of the Crown Prince, and there partook of luncheon with His Imperial Highness. After staying with His Imperial Highness for a while, Her Imperial Majesty left at 3:45 p.m. to return to the Imperial Palace.

30,000 PARTICIPATE IN SHRINE EVENTS

(Continued From Page 1)

period in the history of the nation was there a greater need to improve the national physique than at this day.

"Most of you, who have assembled for the meet, will before long find themselves in the firing lines following in the footsteps of their fathers, brothers, or friends. I am sure among you are many who are employed extending the nation's industrial capacity and output at home.

"For you the present meet will have a great meaning. That you will dedicate an exhibition of skill in all sorts of sports to the Meiji Shrine is a matter of profound importance to the State.

"I understand that among you are athletes from Manchoukuo, North, Central and South China, and other countries of Greater East Asia. I see a great significance in this, remembering the fact that we are pushing the work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"It was at the place where you are now assembled that many of the men who are fighting the Greater East Asia War got themselves trained physically. The place where you are at this moment leads directly to the battlefield. I have a sincere hope that you will try to make yourselves fit physically in every way so that you may demonstrate to the world the prowess of the youth of Japan in a more striking way than your elders did."

Tojo's Address

The Premier's address was in substance as follows:

"I consider highly significant the fact that young men have gathered to dedicate an exhibition of their athletic skill to the Meiji Shrine. It will demonstrate to the whole world how the 100,000,000 people of Japan feel sure of victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

"The people of Japan are required to display the spirit of Japan in a high degree if the War of Greater East Asia is to be won completely and the principle underlying the founding of Japan made good. If one wants to display the spirit of Japan, that is, if one wishes to practice loyalty to the Throne and service of the State he has first of all to be possessed of a strong physique. The question of the physical condition of the people of Japan has a vital bearing on the fighting power of the officers and men at the front and the question of a full display of the power of the people behind the guns.

"There is only one way for the participants in the meet to answer the Imperial message which was granted to them, and that is as I believe by making a complete success of the meet and by promoting the physical welfare of the people at large."

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

tors the educational system of the country should be considered as being the primary cause. If there are those who are straightforward enough to criticize the educational system of the country of former days, it should be noted that their ability to survey and criticize was fostered in them by education. At any rate, we express our deep appreciation for the stupendous work achieved by the education of Japan during the last 70 years.

Without doubt there have many ups and downs during the past 70 years since the establishment of the educational system of Japan, but all in all, it can safely be said that the course it took in its development was a reasonable one. Nonetheless, what concerns us today is the urgent need of reforming the educational system from the primary school grades to that of the university. This, of course, is the result of the demands of the time. Be it as it may, we take this opportunity on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the educational system of Japan in expressing deep appreciation of the great achievements of education in the past and at the same time in expressing our great hopes for the future.

Japan-Thailand Cultural Agreement And East Asiatic Science

CHUGAI SHOGYO—In the light of the relations that have existed between Japan and Thailand, the conclusion of the Cultural Agreement is a matter of course, although it can be said that there have been circumstances prompting it.

A review of the history of the long, traditional intercourse between the two countries will show that they were predestined to be bound by inseparable ties and mutual dependence.

There are already various solidarity pacts and even an alliance between the two countries. It is a natural phenomenon that this cordiality should be further strengthened by a cultural agreement.

Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the politics, economy, culture and every other phase of Thailand's national activity were, we think, under American-British influence. Unlike other small Powers who were following America and Britain in pursuance of a "safety-at-any-price policy," resolutely did Thailand rise to free herself from American-British restraint. This resolute action was taken, of course, from Thailand's realization of her position as an East Asian Power. There is little doubt, however, that without the right type of national leaders, Thailand would have been deterred from such a decisive step. We express our profound respect to the leaders of Thailand for their insight.

What is the fundamental ideal of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere? It is culture, we should say. Culture forms the basis of politics, economy and military affairs. Ideals and culture are based on science. The promotion of East Asia's own culture, as distinguished from American-British science, is the most urgent of prerequisites to the construction of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Only when the basis of East Asian science has been solidified will East Asia's unique culture flower. That, we feel sure, is the spirit of the newly concluded agreement.

That Thailand freed herself from American-British yoke is nothing surprising to us. From Thailand's own standpoint, however, it was an epochal change in her national policy which could only be carried out with infinite courage and determination.

At any rate, the fact that Thailand signed this Cultural Agreement with Japan for an interchange of the culture and art of the two countries is the forerunner of the promotion of East Asian science. This is a matter of deep significance.

For Those Who Want to Know Realities of East Asia

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30 NOTED WRITERS MAKE PARLEY PLANS

Measures to Assist War Effort Chosen As Theme Of Conference

Thirty noted Japanese authors and authoresses, representing Japan at the forthcoming Greater East Asia Writers' Conference opening in Tokyo on November 3, met Wednesday to discuss preliminary conference proceedings.

The subject discussed and unanimously adopted was "Various measures through which literary men may serve in the complete prosecution of war." This subject will be presented before the conference for consideration by all delegates attending the convention.

Hiroshi Shimomura will act as chairman for the opening ceremony scheduled to take place at the Imperial Theater on November 3.

Among the many congratulatory addresses arranged for the ceremony include those by representatives of the Information Board and Army and Navy Press Sections. Messages from the Philippines, Thailand, French Indo-China, Burma, Malaya and Java will also be read during the ceremony.

With Kan Kikuchi, a noted contemporary author as chairman, the regular proceedings of the conference will begin on November 4 at the Greater East Asia Hall.

The program for the third day, November 5, calls for the consideration of concrete measures for the attainment of the aim of the conference. All representatives will participate in the discussion.

The conference will close on the evening of November 5 with the reading of the resolution adopted during the afternoon meeting, by representatives of Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

Chinese Delegates Expected

Fang Chi-sheng, director of the Society for Chinese Students from North China, who is awaiting the arrival of Chinese literary men to attend the Greater East Asia Literary Conference, revealed that these representatives are acquainted and familiar with Japan, according to Domei.

Among the Chinese literary men who are expected to arrive shortly are Chien Tao-sun, Chen Chi-wu, Yu Ping-chi, Chang Wo-chun and Chou Hua-jen, all of whom have played active parts in the establishment of New China since the outbreak of the China Affair.

Mr. Chien is well-acquainted with both Japanese and Italian culture as he had studied in Japan and Rome.

Is Noted Essayist

Mr. Chen is now the head of the Japanese literature section of the Peking University and is a well-known essayist and a great scholar of the Ming Dynasty.

Mr. Yu is well known for his translation of Soseki Natsume's I am a Cat. After making a special study of English literature at Peking, he continued his studies in Japan and specialized in literature of the Yedo Period at the Tokyo Imperial University.

Another student of Japanese among the representatives is Chang Wo-chun who once edited a Japanese-language magazine and is now translating Toson Shimazaki's Before Dawn into Chinese.

Mr. Fang revealed that Mr. Chou Hua-jen is now actively engaged as a member of an economic commission of the National Government of China as well as editing a monthly magazine. Mr. Chou was the Mayor of Canton up to spring of this year.

Prior to coming to Japan, Mr. Fang, whose father is the dean of the law department of the Peking University, was a literary editor of the Peking paper, "Chen Pao," before the outbreak of the China Affair.

Since then he has been publishing a monthly literary magazine with his friends to help build a new China. His life was in constant danger from Chungking terrorists because of his activities.

8,000 WOMEN TO MEET HERE

To Come from All Parts of Nation For Female Society's Parley

Approximately 8,000 representatives from all parts of the country will gather here to attend the first general meeting of the Japan Women's Association on November 11, reports Domei.

It is recalled that all of the women's patriotic associations recently were merged into the newly founded Japan Women's Association.

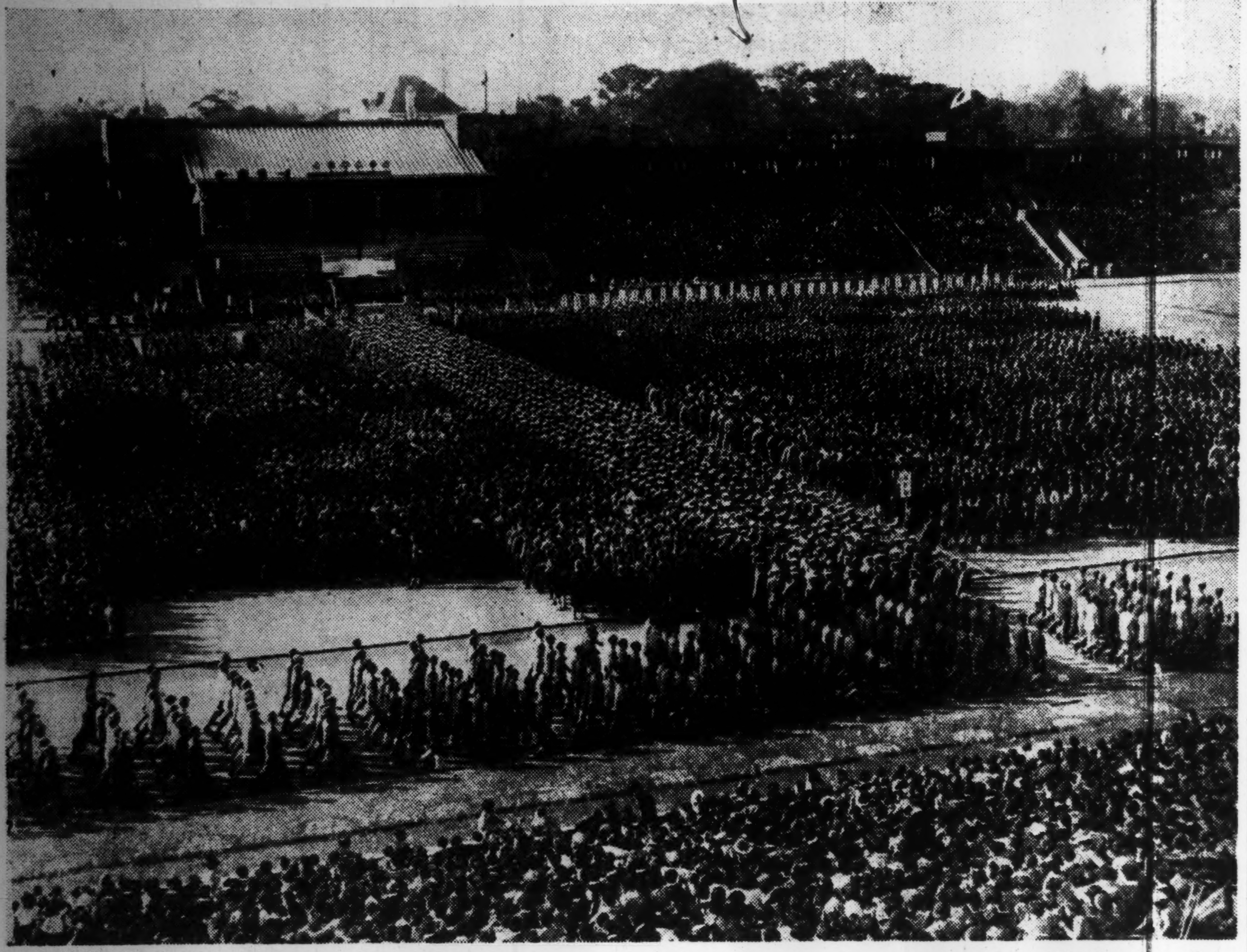
On November 12, the representatives will attend a victory rally at the Hibiya Public Hall, it was said.

Nanking Library Expands

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 27.—The Sino-Japanese Cultural Association has decided to expand its library, which has already acquired more than 43,000 books of inestimable value, covering a wide range of subjects.

Nation's Youth Represented at Physical Meet



With more than 30,000 young men and women from all parts of the country represented, the 13th Meiji Shrine Grand Physical Training Meet opened at the Meiji Shrine Stadium Thursday afternoon to continue till November 3. The photo shows participants entering the stadium for the opening rites.

ERASING EVIL IDEOLOGY

Anglo-U.S. Propagandists Set Up Trap by Spreading False Doctrine That Economic Power Decides Outcome of Any War

Editor's Note: This is the translated version of one of the series of articles currently being published in the Shuho, weekly publication of the Board of Information, exposing the pernicious system of propaganda hitherto adopted by the foes of Japan.

The question of our ideological campaign in relation to our national economics brings into relief the ideological plotting which has been long in the making in Asia at the hands of both America and Britain. Particularly noticeable, in the period immediately preceding the advent of the War of Greater East Asia, was the way they had put in their full efforts to prolong the China Affair in an attempt to pin Japan down without any fighting on their part. It is now common knowledge that they had conspired to handcuff Japan economically through their economic blockade, while extending aid to the Chungking regime so as to strengthen the latter's anti-Japanese campaign. Such was their pernicious game. But their brazen tactics turned into a boomerang. Instead of coaxing Japan into an economic submission, it became their lot to pick the chestnuts out of the fire, to reap, in fact, what they had sown. And what they had sown in conjunction with their baneful economic strictures was their ideological campaign directed against Japan.

As an outcome of their ideological-campaign, Japan came to witness the Cox exposure of two years ago. In connection with this case, the Justice and War Ministries gave out the following statement on July 29, 1940: "Among the group of suspected foreign spies arrested on July 27 was Cox, the London Reuters correspondent, who committed suicide on July 29." This incident, which shocked the Japanese public at the time, was indicative of what the Anglo-Americans, particularly the British, were doing in Japan. It bared the thoroughness with which England was pushing her ideological campaign. In the War Ministry's announcement regarding this case, however, there are some key points which have a bearing upon the present subject under discussion. As for our enemies' aims, they figured on bringing about an estrangement between the Axis Powers and to create an economic war antipathy among the Japanese people. Their ideas regarding this campaign may be summarized as follows:

a. Since neither Germany nor Italy has enough war materials, Japan will be unable to obtain any material aid from either of them.

b. It will make hard for Japan to export much material to either of them as it will be hard for them to continue payment therefor.

c. On the other hand, England is purchasing much material from Japan, and the quantity of such purchase tends to increase as the war progresses.

d. Japan has only England to look to for the acquirement of necessary materials.

e. In the final analysis it would be a dead loss to Japan if she extends material aid to either Germany or Italy.

With these tricky arguments, pernicious propaganda was pushed in Japan. Engaged in this subversive activity were all the available British institutions and establishments found in Japan, which included the British commercial houses, schools, missions, and clubs. And in number they represented all the business houses with a capital of over ¥50,000, about 200 banks, about 30 societies and clubs, 810 colleges and schools, and about 2,000 churches and missions.

Used Clever Methods

For their sales talks they employed such clever methods as purporting to indicate how the country was run down economically. For instance, during the busy season approaching the end of the year, they tried to stop the distribution of gasoline, aiming to show the people that the country was feeling the pinch of shortage in necessary things on account of the war, so that the people might get tired of the war. Another glaring case was that when they bought up matches from our match manufacturers at Kobe in order to produce an age of match shortage, and it was reported that what they had thus bought up was subsequently switched to the Shanghai markets with a big profit. The idea was, after all, to show our people how the country was run down by the war and to create in them a feeling of uneasiness regarding the economic state of the nation.

Besides these, they put up some substantial arguments. They elaborated on the numerical strength of America's aircraft and on the weakness of Japan's arms. These talks could not be taken as mere propaganda but of such character that they carried an ideologically convincing power, tending to undermine the morale of the Japanese public. They were of such nature that we could instantly perceive that the enemies' ideological campaign went hand in hand with their economic war.

Now, the current conflict in its relationship to Japan's economics deserves discussion. As can be surmised from the foregoing revelations, their campaign in these respects, economic as well as ideological, was not of recent birth but were started years back. They had the idea that "when an individual pursues his interests, such pursuit will ultimately benefit his community or country." This is an economic principle based upon liberalism, which is typical of the scientific invasion of the Anglo-Americans. But such an idea is not found in Japan's history.

When we closely scrutinize the Anglo-American history of economic development based upon their liberalism, it can readily be seen that their history of colony-grabbing was carried out under the beautiful name of liberty and freedom. Whilst inside their own countries, it was a continuous run of bloody strifes and struggles enacted by virtue of that principle. So with the same idea they came to our country. They wanted to destroy our traditions; their Jewish capitalism tried to control our political and economic life; and what they have so far placed here was virtually the vanguard of their ideological campaign.

Now in going into the features surrounding the war and economic relationships, we can recognize the truth in saying that a war brings on an economic shortage. This, however, cannot be admitted outright in the present instance unless we add to it a very important condition. As is constantly stressed, our war aims are fundamentally those of the construction of a new order in Asia. And this, viewed economically, means the setting up of an order for the purpose of amply and freely developing the economic power of Asia, which has been long impeded and stunted from growth under the imperious Anglo-American economic system.

We are satisfied that this war of ours is not a war of mere waste, as they think in terms of World War I. As an outcome of that war they, America, Britain and France, levied a stiff penalty on Germany and grabbed the latter's colonial possessions. But in spite of that, they could not prevent their own economics from falling into a rut, and the result was that they were visited by terrible economic panics. This only shows the weakness of their economic system, which by virtue of their victory over Germany, they tried to spread all over the world. Apparently those economic panics came from their wrong policy pursued under that system.

New Order Is Goal

It goes without saying that a war is an economic waste. The arms complement and prosecution of the campaign will naturally bring hardships to the people because they cannot get what they need for their living as those things are turned into war purposes. But ours has quite a significant meaning. For we are committed to destroy the dominance of an unjust power, and by installing a just order we want to give all the peoples concerned a proper place to live in. So ours is as inevitable as it is justifiable.

And consequently we must not be misled by clever economic arguments, such as the saying that the building of warships is an economic waste, because they cannot carry things as merchant ships do. Such a view usually comes from the ignorance of the present world conditions and economic situation. Under the existing conditions and situation the arms and armaments as being employed in a right and justifiable cause are to all intents and purposes necessary products as essential as are our daily necessities.

To illustrate our contention with a recent example, the dastardly act that Chiang Kai-shek committed in the late campaign is to the point. As the Japanese Forces pressed after him in the early part of the China Affair, he ordered his men to destroy the levees of the Yellow River for the purpose of impeding the progress of the Japanese troops, but he was well aware that this dastardly and inhumane act was going to bring untold suffering and misery to the innocent inhabitants living in the devasted area. What Chiang thought of was his own interests, entirely disregarding the welfare of others, patterned exactly after the Anglo-American ideology. This is the ideology that it is our war aim to clean up. And no one can call our war work economically unproductive.

Besides Chiang, we know full well what those Americans, British, and Dutch did to these parts of Asia. They employed all the available means to sack and plunder natural resources in Asia, on top of which they applied pressure on the native inhabitants so as to cripple the lasting development of their riches. And in doing so they resorted to force whenever necessary. Against this unjustifiable military menace we stand, determined to exterminate it, in order to assure the peace and prosperity of East Asia. From this it can easily be evinced that our war is an armed campaign as well as that of economic construction.

But it is far from us to expect a quick and early return even as from an economic undertaking in which we are investing heavily. Inasmuch as the task is huge, we must expect to make such big investment spread over a long period of time. And in order to make such an enormous capital available, it is needless to say that each and every one of us must economize on living expenditures. That we must put up with any and all inconveniences, so that we can successfully carry on this war, is based upon these reasons.

In order to prosecute this war to a successful conclusion, we must be strictly partial; we must warn against any indifferent attitude toward it. If we say that things get short simply because we carry on a war, we come to recognize its paradox that things will not get scarce if we do not push the war. By that we do not mean to say we can be indifferent whether the war will go on or not. To say that, without going into such troubles, even as it is we are not particularly inconvenienced, and let the situation take its own course by dropping the whole matter, is to claim that the war is a wasteful business. The moment such a claim lays hold of you, you will turn into a puppet or vassal of the Anglo-Americans, causing you to want to twist the divine purpose of this war and to shun a just endeavor to make the world a really peaceful place to live in. This point is very important to be tacitly driven home.

The next discussion to be taken up is the subject of the relations between spirit and matter. It is quite clear that should we put our war capital of billions of yen into such industrial works as the building of a power plant, or irrigation project, or a factory, our living in the economic sense would be so much raised and enriched. In this light, war is nothing but a tremendous drain and waste; and if we stop our argument right here, our war will be condemned as a sin abhorred, no matter what its aims may be. Had the war been looked at in this way, as it is the case in some sections of the democratic nations, they would have surely carried such a campaign into our country—the campaign of war tiredness and abhorrence pushed under the plausible name of economic science.

(To Be Concluded)

Gen. Huang Thanks Japan

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 27.—Upon receipt of reports eulogizing the good discipline and admirable spirit of the newly-organized Independent Battalion of the Third Division of the First Area Army, General Huang Chi-hsing, Commander of the Third Division, in a statement, expressed his great satisfaction and thanked Japanese units for their assistance and cooperation.

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Kansai Notes

A capacity audience attended the entertainment program of Japanese and German music and dances held in celebration of the second anniversary of the Axis Tripartite Pact at the Kai-in Kaikan from 5 p.m. Wednesday, under the auspices of the German-Japanese Association of Kobe.

The participants of the program included members of the local Hitler Jugend group, puppet artists from Awaji Island, Dr. Ernest Tomassich, noted Hungarian violinist, and others.

First on the program was a puppet show manipulated by experts from Awaji Island. This was followed by a chorus of five Japanese girls and an equal number of German girls singing the popular "Patriotic March." Members of the Hitler Jugend group next stepped up behind the footlights to sing German military songs.

The program continued with violin solos by Dr. Tomassich, who was accompanied at the piano by Mr. Bastel, rendering the following: Handel's "Serenade," Bach's "Gavotte," Beethoven's "Romance in F Major op. 50," and Brahm's "Waltz in A Major op. 39."

Japanese dances by the Misses Sumiko Otaka and Mariko Sasaki were enjoyed by the audience before the final curtain.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on October 28: Miss A. Altishe, Mr. K. Akita, Mr. and Mrs. E. Baistrocchi and family, Mr. Y. Bessho, Mr. Y. Fujii, Mrs. R. F. Hausheer, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Hirano, Mrs. T. Hirano, Mr. T. Iwata, Mr and Mrs. T. Kato, Mr. K. Matsumoto, Mr. M. Morimiya, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. W. Sander, Mr. R. Shima, Mr. T. Toda, Mr. and Mrs. K. Yokosuka.

Nippon Chess Players Feted

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 27.—A party of well-known Japanese chess-players who arrived here recently from Japan, were entertained in the Japanese Embassy.

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HISTORY OF EDUCATION

Tolstoi, the Russian literary genius, is credited with the saying that in this world there are two greatest things, war and love. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that the effects of war are far-reaching indeed, for they extend into every phase of human activity.

Particularly in a mammoth war like the present one, the dimensions of which cannot as yet be measured in their entirety, it may be expected that all human activity in the theaters of war will undergo certain definite changes.

One of the most important cultural changes in the Japanese occupied regions is the gradual spread of the Japanese language. This spread of the Japanese language is accompanied by a corresponding change in the sphere of education—a change which the people of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are welcoming with joyous hearts, for they realize that the essential spirit behind Japanese education is "infallible for ali ages and true in all places," and can only be for their own enlightenment.

Today, the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the present educational system, and the 52nd anniversary of the proclamation of the world-renowned Imperial Rescript on Education, we present to our readers the following history of Japanese education from the earliest times to the beginning of the century—a history of absorbing interest, which combined with the events of today, leads one to the conclusion that Japanese speech will be "the sea that receives tributaries from every region under heaven."

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Besides being noted for their valiant spirit the people in ancient Japan were in no wise destitute of literary instinct, and the medical art and several branches of the industrial arts had arisen in the mythological age.

The only education prevalent in that age was the teaching of loyalty and filial affection, and training in land cultivation, hunting, etc.: in short the development of physical strength was aimed at.

When at the end of the second century, the people of Kyushu began to visit China and Korea, civilization received an impetus, and this intercourse with the Peninsula became greater when in the beginning of the third century, the then existing Kingdoms in the Peninsula became dependencies of Japan.

In the reign of the Emperor Ojin, at the end of the third century, Kudara, one of the dependencies, sent learned men with copies of the Rongo (one of the testaments of Confucianism) who taught "Senjimon," a kind of Chinese penmanship. These proved a powerful stimulus to education and the study of Chinese literature, and Wakairatsuko, the Crown Prince at the time, acquired a thorough knowledge of Chinese literature and of Confucianism.

Arrival of Learned Men

From that time forward a great many learned men migrated from China and Korea, and became naturalized, and did valuable work in the civilization of Japan, both by working in Government service and by introducing industrial arts amongst the people.

At the beginning of the 5th century a Record Office was created in every local Government, and this also stimulated the progress of literature.

Professors of the medical arts and astrology also poured in, and so the educational system began to form itself.

In the middle of the 6th century, in the reign of the Emperor Kimmei, Buddhism was introduced from Kudara, and at the end of the 6th and commencement of the 7th centuries, during the reign of the Empress Suiko, the Crown Prince, Shotoku Taishi, a very learned man, enacted laws and regulations, and himself compiled a history, sending out many students to China to pursue their studies in Confucianism, the medical arts, and Buddhism.

Chinese Influence

Some of these, on their return, were appointed to Government service, while others engaged in education, and still others worked in the propagation of religion.

In the middle of the 7th century the Emperor Kotoku introduced a thorough reform into the administration, and organized it on the lines of the Chinese government of the time.

He created an office named Kuni Hakase, which consisted of important professorships, and appointed to it the students returned from China. These professors were teachers in the school established by Government, and this Institute may be regarded as the commencement of the University of later ages.

In the reign of the Emperor Tenchi more schools were established. A chief administrator for national education was appointed and education began to thrive.

During the reign of the Emperor Mombu, which lasted from towards the end of the 7th century to the beginning of the next century, a University was established in Kyoto, and public schools were established in every locality, learning and education encouraged, and the institution of trained, qualified officials was also introduced.

Dispatching of Students

The dispatching of students abroad had been continued in those reigns, so that, in the course of time, the number of men learned in Chinese literature greatly increased, and the golden age of the Nara Dynasty resulted.

In the era of the Heian Dynasty, which began in the end of the 8th century, the study of Chinese literature reached its zenith, accompanied by further progress in education.

In this era, private schools were established by the nobles and high priests to educate their children and followers.

In the reign of Emperor Uda, at the end of the 9th century, the dispatching of special envoys to the Court of China was abandoned, and the decay of the study of Chinese literature commenced, and the study of literature in the original Japanese took its place.

Invention of Japanese Writing

During the era of the Nara Dynasty the method of writing Japanese language with Chinese characters was in vogue, and this led to the invention of the hira-gana and kata-kana in the era of the Heian Dynasty.

This invention of kana, the Japanese alphabets, greatly facilitated the expression of the national language in writing, and soon made literature in the national language predominant, supplanting that in the Chinese language, and, above all, helped towards the appearance of many women students of literature.

Education in those days, however, was limited to the higher classes, and although learning and literature had flourished among these classes the ordinary people had been left without its benefits. Also, from the middle of the 10th century, the administration had become corrupt and weak, and disturbances had been frequent in various remote regions, stimulating training in the military arts and a falling off in learning and literary culture.

Shogunate Regime

At the end of the 12th century, when the Shogunate regime was introduced, this tendency had become so prevalent that when, in one instance, an Imperial Rescript in Chinese was shown to fifty Samurai in the Shogunate office only one of them could understand it.

It may be mentioned, however, that there was a notable man who established a library at Kanazawa, in Musashi, and accumulated and kept books and other literary productions, and that the officials in the Imperial Court in Kyoto, deprived of political powers, spent much of their time in producing national poems and other literature.

Under such circumstances it was natural that the University should be closed, public schools neglected, and education abandoned.

From the middle of the 14th century onwards for about two and a half centuries the Empire had been rent with continual disorders by incessant quarrels and wars among the feudal lords, and culture languished.

But it is noteworthy that certain Samurai undertook to repair the Kanazawa Library, and another established the Ashikaga school, and the priests in large Buddhist temples kept up their private schools, teaching the junior members of the temples, which in fact proved to be the forerunners of the system of private schools in the Tokugawa era known as "terakoya."

Iyeyasu

In the reign of the Emperor Go-Yozei, at the end of the 16th century, and the beginning of the 17th century, the chaotic age closed and Tokugawa Iyeyasu was appointed the first Shogun of the Tokugawa Dynasty.

He prized learning, employed learned men, printed books, established schools, and encouraged not only training in the military arts, but also literature and scholarship. Thus under his wise administration the samurai clan came to know the indispensability of education which thereby expanded with new vigor.

At the end of the 17th century Tsunayoshi, the 5th Shogun, further encouraged education, and the Shohei College in Yedo became the center of literary culture, and taking it as a model, schools were established by the feudal lords in their fiefs.

Spread of Education

These schools were provided for the education of the children of the Samurai only, and the children of the lower classes were not admitted, but in the course of time, as the number of learned men increased, some of them established private institutes to which the children of all classes were admitted, and such courses as mathematics and surveying attained noteworthy progress, accompanied by the invention of many contrivances characteristically Japanese.

With the revival of the study of the national language many novelists, dramatists, and other literary men of note appeard.

Many able learned men also appeared who, employed in the offices in several localities, succeeded in making financial reforms and improving the industries of the localities.

Above all, the terakoya system of education greatly expanded, so that even in solitary villages in remote regions there were such schools, and the people had the opportunity of learning something of the three R's.

Western Science

The introduction of Western science dates back as far as to the age of the first Shogunate of the Tokugawa regime, but as a consequence of the prohibition of Christianity and intercourse and commerce with the west, the study of such sciences was checked for a time, and only the Dutch interpreter stationed at Nagasaki was able to engage in such studies.

At the beginning of the 18th century Yoshimune, the 8th Shogun, permitted the importation of foreign books, excepting those concerning Christianity.

From that time the study of western science through the medium of the Dutch language gradually revived and developed, and many translations of books treating of physiology and anatomy, as well as grammars and dictionaries of the Dutch language were published, and the Shogunate Government also created a bureau for translation.

The study of physics, chemistry, and even of Western military science also began to be pursued. And since the treaties were entered into with the United States, Holland, Russia, England, and France, in the middle of the 18th century, the study of western science greatly expanded, and the Shogunate Government, as well as many of the powerful feudal lords, sent out many young men to the West to pursue the study of science and art, and to acquire knowledge beneficial to the progress and improvement of their country.

Systematic Education

These students, on their return to Japan, proved most valuable instruments in revolutionizing the educational system of the country and in the attaining of its present situation by the Japanese Empire.

It may be taken that the foundation of systematic education of Japan was laid down in the fifth year of Meiji. The institution then adopted governed elementary schools, middle schools, the University, normal schools, and technical schools, and regulated the territories for supervision.

In the course of time, this institution has undergone repeated revision, and finally, in the 19th year of Meiji, separate Imperial Rescripts were issued for each, the University, the middle schools, elementary schools, and normal schools—one common regulation common to all kinds of schools, and another for degrees, etc. and with these the regulations for education attained completion.

In the 23rd year of Meiji the regulation regarding higher schools for women and that for technical schools were issued, thereby facilitating the development of education in these directions.

Striking Feature

A striking feature which distinguishes the Japanese system of education is the zeal displayed by the teachers and professors, both in the actual performance of their scheduled duties and in improving existing methods. This healthy competition has led to a system of frequent conferences between the staffs in individual and neighboring schools, wherein searching investigation into the methods adopted is made with subsequent discussion and criticism, and it is undoubtedly this spirit which has led to so many inventions and improvements in the apparatus necessary to school work.

Although the official machinery relating to education is elaborate, it must not be supposed that it represents the whole spirit of the country in its relation to this subject. The true and permanent spirit of Japanese education, even in pre-Restoration days, was the inculcation of filial duty and loyalty to the Imperial Throne. This must be traced to Bushido in conjunction with the teaching of Confucianism.

Intellectual Education

The establishment of an elaborate system of education with the University Colleges and Schools as its units is due to the advance of civilization, consequent on greater intercourse with foreign nations. As a result great efforts were made to effect reforms and gradually intellectual took the place of physical education.

As is often the case, a reform rapidly pressed forward proved not to be without its faults. One of these was that in proportion to the spread of new ideas, moral training came to be neglected, and the records show that the Education Department has frequently found it necessary to issue instructions that greater attention should be paid to this branch, taking as a guide the wise words and honorable acts of ancestors.

On such instructions proving to be of little avail the Great Emperor Meiji issued the famous Imperial Edict on Education in which he proclaimed the spirit and aim of moral training, based upon the great characteristics of the nation combined with the new ideas imported from the West, so that it might be adaptable to all occasions and universal.

In the beginning of the Edict it is proclaimed, "Our subjects, ever united in loyalty and filial piety, have from generation to generation illustrated the beauty thereof. This is the glory of the fundamental character of Our empire, and herein also lies the sources of Our education."

Thus loyalty and filial affection are the essential foundations of the nation's morality and so shall be in future.

Independence of Religion

Another characteristic of the educational system of Japan is its independence of religious belief. In the pre-Restoration age, the education of the lower classes was carried on by priests, but the education of the Samurai was based upon Confucianism, besides which is the fact that after the Restoration everything new was eagerly sought for and the old belief was cast away. In this way religion became separated from, and was afforded no opportunity of interference with, the educational system.

Thus Japan's schools have no lessons connected with religion, and their place is occupied by moral training.

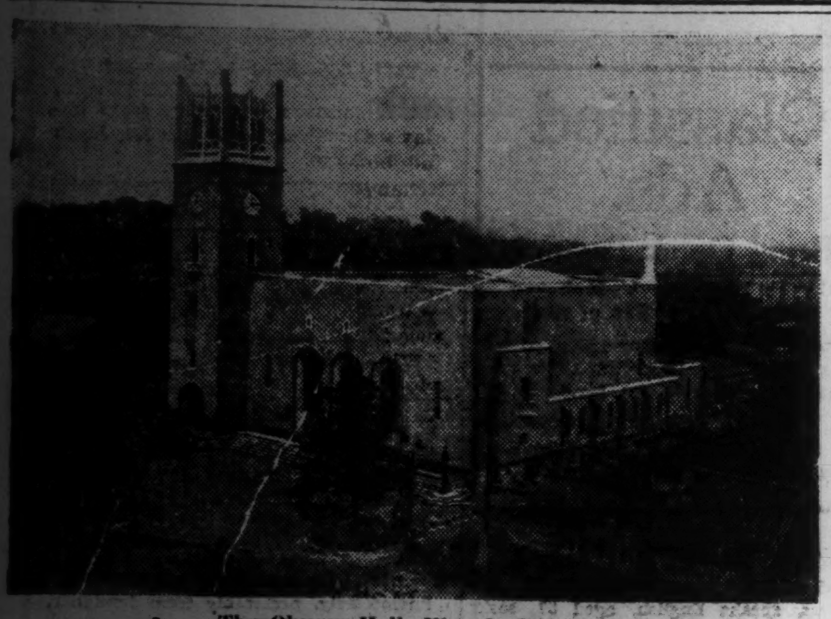
The spirit of education in Japan, that is loyalty and filial piety, demands self-sacrifice for the Emperor and parents, and respect for ancestors, which combined with the unique history of the nation has created the idea that loyalty and filial affection are really one and the same thing.

When one considers that the absolute obedience of children to parents is demanded, the mutual relations of the family will be clear at once. It is natural that the continuity of family should be one of the essential aims of marriage in Japan.

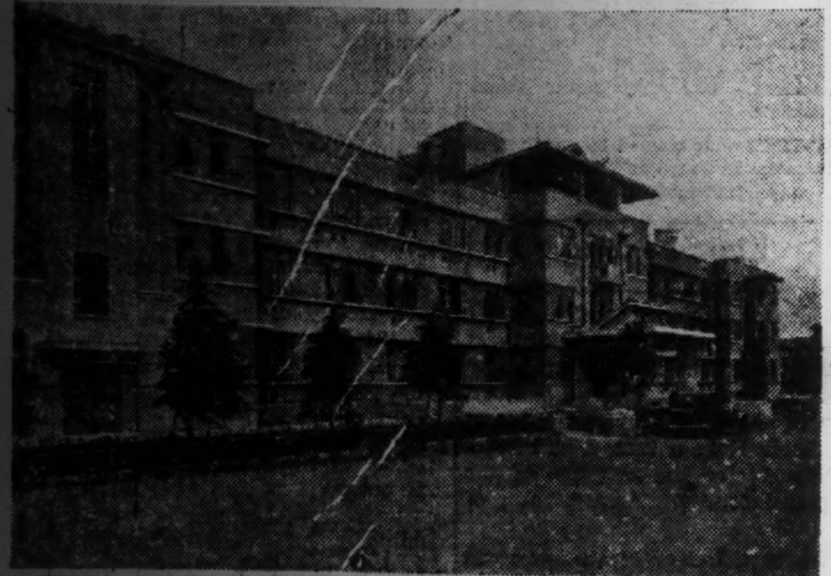
Home Education

Such being the established moral code in Japan, mothers look upon the rearing and education of their children as their chief responsibility and do not hesitate to sacrifice everything for it. There are, indeed, institutions and associations in every locality for the purpose of helping the poor in educating their children, but it is frequently seen that mothers although destitute, will turn away from such help, rather giving up their own necessaries for the sake of the education of their children.

Girls in Japan marry usually at the age of about twenty, so that they have to learn before that age all things a hostess should know, and what the higher schools have taught is supplemented at home by their mothers, who are able to add to the lessons learned by actual example.



The Okuma Hall, Waseda University



A view of part of Keio University

DISCIPLINE MARKS SPORTS OF NIPPON

Most Popular Sports Began As Martial Arts for Samurai

JUDO ART DESCRIBED

The sports and games which are indigenous to Japan are distinguished by the fact that they have never been regarded purely as sports in this country. They have been treated as a means of training and discipline, mental as well as physical, and they were originally included among the military arts of the Samurai.

Chief among these exercises are fencing, judo, archery, swimming, and lance-fencing, Fencing, judo and swimming are the most popular exercises.

Judo, which was formerly known as jujitsu, has in the last half-century acquired a new and further development as a means of training and discipline.

It means literally the "soft or yielding art," and is a mode of contesting without weapons with an armed or unarmed opponent, and it enables a man to defeat another who is superior in strength. In ordinary contests the stronger man must overcome the weaker, but if the weaker man yields instead of opposing, the other contestant loses his equilibrium and becomes more unstable in proportion to the amount of strength he exerts.

While an easy attitude tends to preserve the balance, the exertion of strength often places the stronger party in an unstable and insecure attitude In such cases the weaker combatant has the better of it, and the mere fact of yielding enables him to overcome the stronger opponent.

Though the exercise of this art develops the mind as well as the body, the chief object has been from the outset simply attack and defense, and it was, therefore, properly called the "soft art."

Amalgamation

There have been many schools of jujitsu, and as each school tried to keep secret its merits and excellences, it needed a great deal of time and patience to obtain correct information concerning the art in its entirety.

This has naturally brought about an attempt to amalgamate the merits and characteristic excellences of each school, and has thus gradually led to the development of an amended system.

This, moreover, made the existence of a new name for the art desirable, and may sufficiently account for the fact that the old name jujitsu has been abandoned and the new appellation "judo" adopted.

Judo gives exercise to the whole body in a much shorter space of time than any other kind of gymnastic feat, and as judo trains the different muscles in their united movements, and enables them to respond freely at the command of the will, it may be said that a knowledge of judo makes a man's body more capable of every sort of action. It promotes bravery as well as patience. It also cultivates the habit of observation and speedy mental action.

Moreover, as one has to be always on the alert against various unexpected attacks from the opponent, sudden confusion and excitement are prevented, thus securing mental composure. Again, the instruction imparted in judo in its exercise hall is given individually to each student, while the instruction in the school-room is given only to a group. The teacher of judo has thus more opportunities of studying his pupils' individual characteristics, and consequently he can give instruction better adapted to the special requiremets of each pupil.

Complete Instruction

Complete instruction must include knowledge of both "randori" and "kata." "Randori" is a contest in which one may make use of any desired trick, provided that it does not seriously endanger the opponent. "Kata" is the training in attack and defense according to a prescribed order of feats, instead of using any random trick at pleasure. For the thorough study of judo, therefore, neither kata nor randori can be disregarded.

Besides the study of randori and kata the teacher has to give his pupils lectures on the principles underlying the various methods of attack and defense, and his pupils must acquire the theory of a proper training of both mind and body.

The above are some of the principal things which must be emphasized in the study of judo. As regards the age most appropriate for learning judo, much depends on the competency of the teacher. With a skilful teacher judo may be practised with advantage at any age after the child can walk, but in the absence of a good teacher it may not be advisable to take it up when very young or at too advanced an age.

Respecting the time needed for learning judo, it may be asserted that a brief acquaintance with its principles may be gained in a month, while three years of study and practice will be needed to make the student fairly proficient.

Autumn Moon Thoughts

I look upon the harvest moon to-night,
She lifts my soul upon her silver rays;
My thoughts are tangled in a web of light
With vague reflections in a thousand ways.
Dreaming they wander in a world unknown,
Though Autumn's witchery is not mine alone!

Brocade

Fair goddess of the paling Autumn skies,
Fain would I know how many looms she plies,
Wherein through skilful tapestry she weaves
Her fine brocade of fiery maple leaves—
Since on each hill, with every gust that blows,
In varied hues her vast embroidery glows?

Illusion

(Kokinshu)

Sakanouhe no Korenori

In Yoshino at dawn meseemed
Around me paling moonlight gleamed,
But 'twas new-fallen snow that lay
Cold-shining in the light of day.

The famous Red Gate of the Tokyo Imperial University

Another aspect of the Tokyo Imperial University

JAPANESE ORATORY HAS SHORT HISTORY

Nichiren, Sect Founder, Was Powerful Wizard With Words

ONE OF WORLD'S ORATORS

In all other respects Japan possesses a history and civilization to which she may attach justifiable pride, but in reference to public speaking she has as yet not produced very many whose eloquent orations are examples for us to follow.

One of the chief causes of this slow progress made in the art of public speaking may be found in the fact that the Japanese at large have always laid a great stress on the unity of words and deeds. This is taught to them and impressed upon the minds of the people by numerous sayings regarding the caution needed in speeches and discussion.

Whenever a word is uttered the Japanese well reflect, if it is practicable, since words not accompanied by deeds are regarded by them as tantamount to mere animal utterances.

Thus run certain Japanese sayings: "Parrots may utter human words, but they still belong to the category of birds of the air; baboons may chatter, but they are none the less beasts of the field." "Virtuous men are slow of speech but quick in action." "No two words of equivocation should be heard from a Samurai." "Smart speakers bring about the ruin of the State." These form a part of the curriculum for moral and educational training, so that the virtue of taciturnity has been deeply impressed upon the minds of the people.

Great Speakers

This may account for the dearth of eloquent speakers in Japan, but a country like Japan which possesses a history running back for some 2,600 years could not be quite without some few speakers who have startled the world with their eloquence.

In the seventh century there appeared the two priests, Kukai and Dengyo, who preached Buddhism to the public with characteristic and impressive eloquence in the course of their itinerant tours throughout the country.

The number of devotees of Buddhist doctrines rapidly increased, proving thereby that the eloquence of these preachers was impressive enough to arouse society at large.

In the beginning of the 13th century the famous religious reformer Nichiren flourished, who devoted his wonderful talent most ardently to the restoration of Buddhism to its pristine teachings, and who stood contra mundum, fighting with his burning eloquence the opposition party.

His words were full of animation; his eloquence was versatile; it struck at an object and made a deep impression, yet it flowed smoothly. Even the sagacity of Hojo Tokimune, the Regent, and all the resources of the Kamakura Government were no match for the eloquence of Nichiren.

He was exiled but his teachings remain and will sway the hearts of the people for a hundred generations, while he is held in homage as the founder of the Nichiren sect. His foresight, courage and characteristic eloquence combined to enable him to accomplish such heroic deeds.

Fukuzawa

After the time of Nichiren there was in Japan no single speaker for the space of above 700 years whose eloquence roused the people, and the only oratory was to be found in the sermons of Buddhist priests. About the time of the Restoration of the 19th century, Yukichi Fukuzawa, the epoch-maker of the Meiji period, devoted himself to the introduction of speeches, lectures and debates.

It is said of him that he was greatly concerned in attempting to discover a Japanese word to convey to his countrymen the real force of the word "speech." The first speech was delivered in the Keio-gijuku, his own school, which may in fact be called the cradle of Japanese eloquence.

Some decades later public speaking was cultivated owing to the necessity of effecting political reform, and this, coupled with the method of speech-making as taught by Fukuzawa, impressed the people with the fact that the power of public speaking is a civilized weapon of peace. This impression gradually gained ground, so that speaking in public came to be practiced even in the remotest villages in matters of scientific explanation, politics, literature, productive industry, education, and at all public gatherings. Many men who had made a study of eloquence, rhetoric, and gesture came forward in consequense.

There is one point which must not be overlooked in this connection—namely that up to that time both the speaker and the audience in public gatherings in Japan used to remain seated on the mattings, but at the suggestion of Fukuzawa the orator was taught to deliver his speech standing.

The Riverside

The Tatsuta's clear waters redly flow
This placid eventide, whereby I know
On the high hills the maples flame afar,
And down the stream, a floating fiery star,
Drifts the red leaf in splendor. Yet alas!
To see the glory of the Autumn pass!

Hailstones

Would that this hail might shower, a sparkling stream,
All the grey day, until the moon arise,
And shine upon this court, which then would gleam
As though a rich-gemmed pavement dazed our eyes—
White, glittering jewels, fresh from Paradise!

The Wind in Autumn

The Autumn wind tightening its plaintive strings,
Plays a weird nocturne, that sad thought inspires,
And every gust new desolation brings
To my lone heart, a thrill of vain desires.

MEASURES MOOTED TO REPLENISH LABOR

Minister Agrees to Transfer Authority Over Labor Problems to Control Bodies

In view of the absolute need for replenishing labor for the productivity expansion of our key industries, the Key Industry Conference held a meeting of its directors on October 27 to discuss suitable measures to be taken for an ample supply of labor for key industries, reports Domei.

The meeting was attended by Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi, Chief of the Labor Bureau of the Welfare Ministry Yoshio Mochinaga, Chairman of the Key Industry Conference Hachisaburo Hirao, and the chairmen of the Control Associations for coal, precision machines, shipbuilding, and automobiles.

Addressing the meeting first Mr. Hirao besought the cooperation of the various control associations in connection with the Labor Mobilization Program and the Labor Administration, with special reference to the existing situation.

As a matter of fact, the chairman of the control associations laid stress on this move in the course of their negotiations with the Welfare Minister and the Chief of the Labor Bureau. As a result, the Welfare Minister indicated his willingness to transfer Government authority as occasions arise.

With regard to the transfer of Government authority on labor problems, it is suspected that the Welfare Minister is inclined to consider the participation of the control associations in the Government program of labor mobilization, labor distribution and labor policy planning.

Thus it is expected that Government authority will be transferred to the control associations before long, excepting, however, all that is legally fixed, on the termination of clerical negotiations between the Chief of the Labor Bureau and an official concerned under him.

Chairmen Broach Views

In sympathy with the policies thus revealed by the Welfare Minister, the chairmen of the control associations that were present broached their views by turns till it was decided by the Chief of the Labor Bureau that he would approach the official concerned for the formalization of the minutes of the desired cooperation between the Government and the control associations.

Judging from the absolute need for participating in the Labor Mobilization Program and for distributing labor for classified industries so as to expand the wartime productive facilities, the control associations are earnestly demanding the transfer of Government authority to these associations so far as labor problems are concerned.

Welfare Minister Koizumi then expressed his views as follows:

"The Welfare Ministry is prepared to render all-round assistance for the desired growth and stabilization of the control associations so as to bring about perfect harmony among the Patriotic Industrial Association, the various control associations as well as the Government, and I wish to emphasize the need for perfect cooperation between the Government and the nation at large from the viewpoint of the actual state of things instead of abstract theories. At the same time, I hope to get in touch with the various control associations in connection with labor problems for classified industries and to form close relations with the Key Industry Conference in connection with the rest of the outstanding problems."

SOUTH SEA SHIPPING CO. TO INCREASE CAPITAL

Investment by N.Y.K., O.S.K And Ishihara Industry Will Total ¥39,000,000

An informal agreement having been reached between the South Sea Marine Transportation Company (capitalized at ¥8,500,000 fully paid up) and the Communications Ministry, the capital of the company will be increased shortly by ¥39,000,000, of which ¥8,000,000 is to be invested by the N.Y.K. in kind and the remaining ¥31,000,000 by the N.Y.K., O.S.K., and the Ishihara Industry Company in proportion to their respective investments in the company at present, says the Chugai.

The shares of the South Sea Marine Transportation Company at present are divided among the three companies stated above as follows:

	Shares
O.S.K.	37.890
N.Y.K.	37.616
Ishihara Industrial Company	82.300

Bill Clearings

October 29
(In ¥1,000)

	[illegible]	Osaka
Bills Cleared	[illegible]	137.436
Balance	[illegible]	22.776

In the Time-Honored Way

Rice seedlings being replanted in a paddy field by women farmers in a manner practised for thousands of years, although agriculture in this country has been mechanized to an extent never before seen under the exigencies of war. It requires skill and pains to replant the delicate seedlings at the right depth and right intervals and for this stage of the process mechanical operations are not quite satisfactory. Replanting by machinery is practised in Hokkaido under certain conditions but operation by hand is the universal practice.

APPLIES FOR PERMIT TO MAKE LUBRICANTS

Japan Oil and Fat Company Plans Production From Animal Fats and Vegetable Oils

In line with the remarkable progress in the artificial oil industry in this country, the Japan Oil and Fat Company has been engaged in the production of high-grade lubricating oils from animal and vegetable oils by synthetic and hydrogenating processes, reports the Nikkan Kogyo.

The paper reveals that the Company has filed an application with the Commerce and Industry Ministry for permission to set up a plant for the production of lubricating oils from animal and vegetable oils, and it is felt certain that the Company will have the required permission according to the Artificial Oil Production Law, and that the Imperial Rule Material Development Company will extend financial assistance for this enterprise.

The paper adds that the Japan Oil and Fat Company is scheduled to tie up with the Japan Marine Products Company so as to rely on the latter for supplies of raw materials needed, including shark oil and whale oil under the category of animal oils, copra oil, coconut oil and others that are plentifully produced on the Chinese continent under the category of vegetable oils.

On the other hand, there are a good many firms, in addition to the Japan Oil and Fat Company, inclined to start activities in similar enterprises, but all of them are required to go ahead with their schedules under the instructions of the technical laboratories concerned, the Oil and Fat Control Association and the Imperial Fuel Material Development Company.

FINANCIAL CONTROL BODY WILL AID TWO COMPANIES

Tachikawa Aircraft Industry, Japan Internal Combustion Engine to Be Given Loans

The National Financial Control Association has decided to extend financial aids to the Tachikawa Aircraft Industry Company and the Japan Internal Combustion Engine Company up to ¥55,000,000 and ¥28,000,000 respectively, reports the Chugai.

The Tachikawa Aircraft Company will be aided through the financing syndicate organized by eleven leading banks in Japan, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Daiichi Bank, the Mitsui Bank, the Mitsubishi Bank, the Yasuda Bank, the Sumitomo Bank, the Sanwa Bank, the One Hundred Bank, the Nomura Bank, the Tokai Bank, and the Kobe Bank.

The Japan Internal combustion Engine Company will be aided through a financing organ to be organized by the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Daiichi Bank, the Yasuda Bank, the Sanwa Bank, the 15th Bank, and the Daiichi Trust Company, in view of the transactions maintained for a long time in the past with the respective banks and trust company.

The loans to be extended to these two companies will be chiefly used as operation expenses, reveals the Chugai.

AMPLE PETROLEUM ASSURED FOR REICH

Goebbels Says With Capture of Oil Center Grozny Germany Can Stand Long War

Viewed from all angles, the European War is destined to become a gigantic and long drawn out crusade, and it is expected that the war, from its present aspect of military action, will give place to one of economic construction till Germany emerges decisively victorious over the Anglo-American forces, observes a Domei dispatch from Berlin, according to the Chugai.

The dispatch in substance follows:

"Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of National Enlightenment and Propaganda, remarked in Das Reich of October 25 that the longer the war lasts the more certain will be one of the war being concluded victorious on the side of Germany. All this indicates that Germany is now fully prepared to withstand a long drawn out war.

"Judging from the German-Soviet War, it is understood that Germany has successfully displayed the best part of its strategic program and has thereby occupied the extensive areas in the Caucasus and the Ukraine. Moreover, the country has every prospect of cornering all the foodstuffs locally obtainable, and if it brings Grozny under its control, it may be able to store as much petroleum as it requires for the successful prosecution of the war. This means that Germany has already won the principal objective of its expeditionary forces.

"From the viewpoint of the country's campaign for the monopolization of natural resources abroad, there is every reason to believe that it is no longer in need of occupying a larger tract of land. With the fruits of its campaign gained on the eastern front, the Reich will be induced to shift its major forces from the eastern front to the western front so as to replenish its forces and make them really invincible against the Anglo-American forces."

Vignettes of Bushido in Action

(Continued From Page 6)

General Tanaka. He looked up at his chief.

Iyeyasu was all smiles, completely relaxed from the strains of the fierce battle of Sekigahara, on which he had staked his life and future. From now on he was free to concentrate the whole of his prodigious energies to consolidating Japan. It was a mighty task, but he was the man chosen by destiny to do the work.

One of the strange facts in the history of Japan is that when the country is in trouble, it is always a warrior—a Bushi, who with his valor, clear thinking, and "Bushi-no-Nasake" arises to the occasion to set his country aright.

To Open Manila Branch

The Oriental Development Company Wednesday acquired Government permission to open a branch office in Manila. The new branch office, which will take charge of the company's cotton plantation activities in the Philippines, is scheduled to commence business from November 3, it was revealed.

MININGS AND FIBERS GAIN CONTINUOUSLY

Wares Go Forward in Response to Consistent Demands By Healthy Investors

Something like an aftermath of the upward swing prevailed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday as is sometimes the case at month-ends, while impressive gains were continuously registered by mining and fiber industrials in the three sections in response to the consistent demand by healthy investors.

In the long-term section, quotations of wares for October deliveries ceased to stand, by reason of preparations for their deliveries that will take place today. As a matter of fact, Kanebo Spinning jumped up ¥2.00 and its new ¥3.00, Teikoku Rayon ¥1.50, Teikoku Fiber ¥1.30, Toa Hemp ¥1.70, Taiwan Sugar, new ¥1.70. Simultaneously Hitachi Iron Works bounced up ¥2.10 and its new ¥2.50, Nissan Chemical ¥2.80, Japan Mining ¥3.50, Iriyama Coal ¥2.60 and its new ¥1.90, N. Y. K. ¥1.20 and its new ¥1.10, O. S. K. ¥2.10 Toyo Overseas Development ¥2.20, Japan Electric Industrial ¥1.80, Japan Sand Iron ¥1.70, Nippon Oil ¥1.90 and Shinagawa Fireproof Brick ¥2.00. The long-term section closed yesterday afternoon.

The short-term section was rosy with a sign of gradual recovery of its erstwhile activity. The bourse issue rallied to ¥122.80 before it closed at ¥121.90, and a gain of ¥1.40 scored by Japan Oil and of ¥1.00 by Japan Steel Tube featured the market.

The spot market was irregular, and there were no remarkable gains worth mentioning made yesterday.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery—		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Kanebo Spinning (50)		151.4	149.1
Teikoku Rayon (50)		....	93.4
Kurashiki Rayon (50)		....	79.8
Toa Hemp Ind (50)		82.0	82.7
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)		101.1	99.5
Showa Elec. Ind (50)		77.8	78.8
Toa Tobacco (50)		104.3	102.9
Manchou Tobacco (35)		96.5	96.9
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)		110.8	111.2
O. S. K. (50)		102.7	102.0
Toyo Steamship (50)		76.0	76.9
Nissan Steamship (50)		69.7	69.4
Mitsubishi Mining (50)		103.0	104.9
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec. Ind. (50)		100.7	101.6
M'bishi Elec. Mach. (50)		143.7	144.6
Japan Oils and Fats (50)		69.6	70.3
Japan Beer (50)		115.3	117.6
Tropical Ind. (42½)		47.5	48.4
Sumatra Dev. (37½)		53.0	54.3
Asahi Glass (50)		130.5	127.9

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	122.0	2.8	1.6	121.9
N. Y. K., old	111.2	1.5	1.0	111.1
Do, new	95.3	5.6	4.9	95.3
Kanebo Spinning	149.9	150.0	49.5	149.8
Do, new	95.4	5.9	4.5	94.9
Teikoku Rayon, new	82.1	2.6	1.7	....
Osaka Stock, new	65.5	6.0	5.3	65.5
Japan Steel Tube	74.5	4.8	4.0	74.2
Japan Oil	78.4	9.5	8.1	79.3
S. M. R.	74.3	4.4	4.1	74.4
Mitsubishi Heavy	95.8	5.8	4.8	95.3
Hokkaido Coal	77.8	7.8	7.0	77.4
Toyo Rayon, new	64.0	4.0	3.8	63.9
Hitachi Iron Works	92.4	2.4	1.6	92.2
Kokura Iron Works	55.8	5.8	5.3	55.3
Japan Beer, new	61.2	1.2	0.2	69.6
Nichiro Fishery	82.4	2.4	2.0	82.0
Japan Fishery, new	49.4	9.4	8.9	49.0
Japan Sugar, new	76.7	6.7	6.0	76.0
Ensuiko Sugar	67.6	7.6	6.6	66.6
Japan Mining	58.1	8.1	7.2	57.2
Manchou Ind.	58.2	8.2	7.9	....

RISE IN HEMP PRICES INCREASES PRODUCTION

Materials Not Used by Rope Manufacturers in Philippines Shipped to Japan

As a result of the increase in the price of Manila hemp by the Japanese Administration here, over 15,000 bales of hemp have arrived here monthly from the Davao district as well as from Cebu and Legaspi, it was learned from Manila Wednesday.

All hemp, which is not used by the local rope manufacturing industries, is shipped to Japan, it was said.

According to the announcement made by the Japanese Administration authorities toward the end of August, hemp from Davao was set at 25 peso a bale, from Cebu 16.50 peso a bale and 16 peso a bale for hemp from the Legaspi district.

FLUOR-SPAR CONTROLLED

Regulations for Production and Distribution Promulgated

Regulations for control of the distribution and production of fluorspar were promulgated Thursday by the Commerce and Industry Ministry under the provisions of the National General Mobilization Law.

Both domestic and imported fluorspar will be affected by the present control regulations which went into effect immediately upon promulgation.

MORE BIG BUSINESS PUSHERS

Viscount Masatoshi Ohkochi Believes in Scientific Operation of Industry—Says Japan Is Have Country Because of Brains It Can Command

Viscount Masatoshi Ohkochi, who has recently accepted the post of chairman of the Industrial Machineries Control Association, is not a simple doctor of engineering, but one of the greatest advocates of industrial reform in present day Japan and, in this sense, a powerful propelling force in business and, at the same time, a political pioneer of the age, declares Ryo Kitadate writing in a recent issue of the "Economic Magazine."

The withdrawal of Dr. Ohkochi from the position of dictator of the Institute for Physical and Chemical Research, or the Riken, is regarded by the world as proof of the defeat of science before capitalism because he, with the Riken concern as headquarters, was the precursor of a new industrial principle of science first, its theoretical representatives and its foremost crusader as opposed to the capitalistic order of production, which had been prevalent in our business world to the negligence of science and scientific engineering.

Imperishable Principles

"The new industrial principle which Dr. Ohkochi advocates and has practised, however, will never perish" believes the writer, "but, on the contrary, in the not too distant future, scientific rationalism will come out victorious under the impetus of the times."

Under the capitalistic order of industry, capital is the absolute ruler, lording it over science and technique. This condition retards industrial improvement or progress. Maintenance of the status quo, always backing out of a new departure, so as to increase profits on the part of the capitalist is its sole objective. This leads to a vicious spiral of contradictions and impediments, such as the reduction of cost by means of mass production, lowering of wages, lack of efficiency, overproduction, fall of the market price, curtailment of production and the like.

"In such a way, it is difficult to effect productivity expansion which a national defense urgently needs," claims Dr. Ohkochi. "It is essential to adopt the science-first principle and establish mass production system with public interests as the first consideration, so that products of superior quality may be offered at low prices. For this purpose, the scientific order of industry is the best."

Brains Capitalized

Under the scientific order of industry, science over capital. Brains are the kernel of Dr. Ohkochi's business management. His fundamental principle is to make constant use of the latest discoveries in science, thereby carrying on industry on the strength of his own equipment and method of production. He put this theory into practise with amazingly prompt decision. The huge Riken interests were the product of his unusual faculty of execution, says the writer. Consequently, Dr. Ohkochi maintains that brains are also part of the assets and, in fact, he showed this concept in practise. Riken Sensitized Paper was capitalized at ¥1,000,000, of which ¥300,000 was "brain valuation." Of the capital of ¥700,000 of Riken Corundum as much as ¥450,000 was brain capital. At that time the business reports of these companies struck the world dumb, but he said with a smile, "I have calculated the capital from the profits."

Dr. Ohkochi in his book entitled "Japan, the Have Nation" which has gained great popularity, writes as follows:

Willing to Sacrifice

"The opinion that Japan is too narrow a market for mass production and that, if productivity expansion is carried out in line with the demand of the situation without first considering the post-bellum management, the enterprise will certainly break down when the war is at an end, is extremely unpleasant and disgustful to me. Japan is now fighting at the risk of its national fortunes. What wrong is there, what shame is there, if any enterprise, which prosecuted productivity expansion in the teeth of all difficulties and at great sacrifice in order to realize mass production of munitions of war, should fall after the war? There is nothing queer or out of the ordinary in closing down any plant, which was expanded to cope with the national emergency, after it has served its purpose. The Jews who have no fatherland of their own can only demand the guarantee of their leaders for post-bellum orders for their products." A clear manifestation of the ardent patriotism burning within him.

He further says, "It is the height of disloyalty to sacrifice even one soldier because the industrialist was irresolute. We must go ahead with the determination to sacrifice all we have when a reaction comes."

These remarks will clearly show what kind of a businessman and scholar Dr. Ohkochi is.

Ordnance Expert

As is well known, he is a doctor of engineering who made a special study of ordnance-making at the Tokyo Imperial University, and it is natural that he should aspire for the completion of defense and the establishment of self-supplied national defense industry.

The tour of inspection through various countries of the world which he made in 1908 in the capacity of a naval engineer impressed on his mind the importance of establishing a national defense state, which prompted him to be interested in machinery industry.

A glance at the lines of business pursued by the Riken concern will show his extraordinary zeal and enthusiasm toward defense industry, the writer points out.

He naturally emphasizes the importance of defense resources. He lays stress on the discovery and creation of scientific resources—resources obtained by scientific means.

Science Above All

Development of natural resources and production of substitute materials must depend on scientific operations. Research may turn what was nothing more than rubbish until yesterday into valuable material today. Here lies the great possibilities of science. Here also lies the heavy responsibility which the scientist must bear to the State.

"The view that, whether Japan is a have nation or not, is determined by the amount of natural resources it commands, is already out of date. I should like to say that what makes Japan a 'have' nation is the scientific achievements of Japan. Science creates resources and produces substitute materials. It is also by virtue of science that what are useless are changed into useful materials."

This argument of Dr. Ohkochi, who has not the slightest doubt as to the final victory of science and the supremacy of intellectual faculties, is a telling protest against men of mediocrity, who complain of scarcity of natural resources available for national defense under present emergency, while at the same time showing his strong aspirations for the establishment of a self-supplied national defense industry.

"I repeat," says the writer in concluding his article, "that Dr. Ohkochi is neither a mere scholar nor a businessman. He is an advocate of national defense industry ever aglow with loyal and patriotic feelings."

SCIENCE FOR FARMERS

Will Establish Research at Cost of ¥300,000

To increase further domestic agrarian production through the intensified application of agricultural science, the National Cooperative Association at its directors' meeting on Wednesday decided to establish the Agricultural Village Science Research Institute at the cost of ¥300,000, it was revealed.

The proposed research body, with its branches located in more than 50 prefectural branches of the association throughout the country, will carry out exhaustive research work in fertilizers, fodder, fiber manufactures, dairy products, and other farm produce.

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MUST BUILD EUROPE ON PLANNED BASIS

German Economist Gives Opinion on Course New Order Construction Must Take

Dr. Herbert Schak, German economist, writing in a recent issue of the Yomuri-Hochi gives his valuable opinion concerning the course along which the construction of a new order in Europe must be conducted. The following is a gist of the article:

"Plans form an essential part of controlled economy. Economic control without plan or guidance and not founded on a rational order of production and consumption cannot be of any practical value. From a liberalistic point of view, an order governing production and consumption can be brought about by itself. Our experience in Germany shows that guidance on an irrational basis can bring about nothing but an economic and social crisis, and any country exposed to such a crisis can expect no help from without in its attempt to save itself.

"Real economic construction is not practical or possible in this manner. Internal economic construction of any nation must be preceded by the adjustment of international economy. It is the adjustment of the international order, or rather the construction of a new international order, that is needed in Europe where utter confusion prevails.

Change in Situation

"As a result of the outbreak of the present great war, the international situation in Europe has undergone a fundamental change. Every European nation has realized the necessity of a new international order, knowing that the interests of a nation must always be sacrificed to that of the sphere or bloc to which it belongs. All countries in Europe are aware of the fact that they must work in close cooperation with one another for the promotion of their productive power through the extension of the industrial zones to all parts of Europe under their joint command. At present, western Europe is highly industrialized, whereas the southeastern part stands far behind in industrial development.

"Constant efforts, therefore, are necessary for the speedy industrialization of east and southeastern Europe. Germany has already started activities in this direction. For instance, it is removing some of its cement factories from western Germany to an occupied region in eastern Europe.

"In connection with the planned industrialization of eastern and southeastern Europe, it is essential that new factories must be established in places easily accessible from centers rich in natural resources in the country. For, factories poorly located can only increase the economic burden on the nation.

Wisely Planned

"The industrialization of eastern and southeastern Europe, I am glad to say, has been started in accordance with a wisely established plan. Full consideration has been given to the available quantities of different natural resources in each region, the possibility of competition with existing industries, and the international situation of central and western Europe.

"In keeping with Germany's progress in the industrialization of eastern and southeastern Europe, all European nations will be enabled to obtain mutual economic assistance. Germany has learned from past experience that close collaboration among the nations belonging to the Axis camp is essential for their final victory in the present war. In starting the industrialization of eastern and southeastern Europe, therefore, Germany is paying profound attention to the common interest of all nations on the European continent that now stand on the side of the Axis Powers."

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	121.90	Same
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	95.30	+0.30
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	94.90	−0.20
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

Tankers Association Formed

With the object of smoothening the transportation of petroleum products and other liquid industrial chemicals, an All-Japan Coastwise Tankers Shipping Association was created Wednesday with the support of leading oil transportation firms at various ports. The new association, which was created under Government supervision, will begin operations from December 1.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1942

A Landmark of Educational History

Of all the special national anniversaries observed in Japan so far during the year, none moves the heart of every Japanese so profoundly as the one being celebrated today. Fully seventy years have passed since the educational system on a nationwide scale was established in Japan. During these decades, more than one generation have come and gone. The nation has gone through many vicissitudes and the manner of life has greatly changed. But the principles of education in Japan have not only remained intact but have also grown to be a great tradition. Today, under the stern trials of war, Japan owes much of its sustaining power to that tradition. More than that, millions upon millions of people living in other parts of Greater East Asia, speaking different languages, worshipping different gods, and coming from different racial stocks are being initiated into the fold of this tradition to exercise their God-given rights for a fuller and juster life. Truly, the hope for a successful reconstruction of Greater East Asia, in the full sense of the term, hinges upon the principles of this tradition.

To every man, woman or child in Japan between the ages of 6 and 52, a mere mention of the date, October 30, conveys a deep sense of reverence which is more tender and more profound than could be felt by the mention of any other day of the year. It recalls to the mind of every true Japanese the countless scenes of school ceremonies, which are never complete without the school master holding a large scroll copy of the Imperial Rescript on Education at arm's length above the level of his eye, solemnly intoning every syllable, stressing every word, while the pupils stood at attention with bowed heads, awe-inspired and yet happy with the feeling of great initiation, reciting the text at heart as the master's reading proceeds, until the final words of the Rescript, "The Thirtieth Day of the Tenth Month of the Twenty-Third Year of Meiji, the Imperial Sign Manual and the Imperial Seal", are reverently pronounced by the headmaster.

One needs to live those moments of re-initiation, ceremony after ceremony, year after year before one can realize the true import of the Rescript. It is not a document to be framed and hung on the wall and looked at occasionally. It is something one grows into. Only in this sense, one comes to know what inspiration the Japanese people draw from such a passage of the Rescript as: "Bear yourselves in modesty and moderation. Extend benevolence to all. Pursue learning and cultivate moral powers. Furthermore, advance the public good and extend the interest of mankind." Understood in this light, no document is so familiar and yet so inspiring to every Japanese as the Rescript. Hence our tender and yet profound reverence toward it.

It was this Rescript granted by the Emperor Meiji in 1890 which embodied in one single scroll the principles established at the inception of the national educational system 18 years earlier. Today, special ceremonies are being observed throughout the nation for the 70th birthday of the system and the 52nd anniversary of the Imperial Rescript on Education once more to thank the Emperor Meiji and at the same time to resolve ourselves for vigilant endeavors in the future lest we and our posterity should err from the just course of education.

Thanks to the past achievements in the nation's education, the literacy rate is now at the great height of 99.4 per cent. Few other nations, if any, can match Japan on this score. Despite the exigencies of war, the nation's respect for education in all grades remains wholesome. Although some minor adjustments have been made necessary, including the compression by one year of the course of study of the secondary schools and also by one year of the heretofore six-year course in the high schools and universities, the native intellectual vigor of the people is expected to compensate for the concentration by a proper reorganization of the curricula.

Thanks also to the high efficiency of the regularly constituted Imperial Army and Navy, the youths of the country are left free to carry on their academic pursuits much as usual. The comparatively greater emphasis now being placed on their military training while in school is no departure from principles set forth in the Rescript. "Should emergency arise," the students have heard it read to them countless times, "offer yourselves courageously to the State." It has been an integral part of the seventy-year old system of our education that our eyes should be trained on the gun sights as well as on the class room blackboards. Both provide the vistas through which the initiates discover the full potentiality of the system.

Nor is our present emphasis of technical training a sudden departure. What the youths might miss in class rooms is compensated by their reading habits. Never before has the nation witnessed so brisk a market for serious books and magazines. Observers, however, derive much comfort in seeing the earnest faces of so many young people at all the bookstalls and so rich an assortment of serious publications on all the magazine stands.

All in all, the nation looks upon its past achievements in education and considers them as a work more than well-done. Thus the anniversary today serves as a landmark in the history of education in Japan—a landmark from whence a new departure is being made, not in fundamental principles but into a magnificently wider ethnological sphere.

Growth of Samurai Spirit

"To know the sadness of things" was the motto of the Kamakura Period, so bringing to birth the great ideal of the Samurai, whose raison d'etre was to suffer for the sake of others. Indeed, the very etiquette of this knightly class during the Kamakura period points as unmistakably to the conception of the monk, as the life of any Indian woman to that of the nun. Some of the Samurai, or military officers, grouped around their chiefs or daimyos, and followed in turn by their own clansmen, wore a priestly garment over their armor, and many even went the length of shaving the head. There was nothing incongruous with religion in the art of war, and the noble who renounced the world became one of the militant monks of his new order. The Indian idea of the Guru, or giver of spiritual life, was here projected upon the Samurai's war-lord, whoever he might be, and a surging passion of loyalty to "the banner-chief," became the motive of a career. Men would devote their lives to the avenging of his death, as in other countries women have died for their husbands, or the worshipper for his gods. (From the "Ideals of the East" by Kakuzo Okakura)

Age of Heroism

The Kamakura Period was an age of epic heroism, in the midst of which looms large the romantic figure of Yoshitsune of the house of Minamoto, whose life recalls the tales of the round table, and is lost, like that of the knight of Pendragon, in poetic mist, so as to furnish the imagination of a later day with plausible grounds for identifying him with Genghis Khan in Mongolia, whose wonderful career begins about fifteen years after the disappearance of Yoshitsune in Yezo. His name is also pronounced Genghi Khei, and some of the names of the generals of the great Mongol conqueror bear resemblance to those of the knights of Yoshitsune. We have also Tokiyori, the regent of the Shoguns, who, like Haroun-al-Raschid, travelled through the Empire alone as a simple monk, inquiring into the state of the country. These episodes give rise to a literature of adventure, which, centering on some heroic character, is rigorous in its rude simplicity, in contrast to the elegant effeminacy of preceding Fujiwara writings. (From the "Ideals of the East" by Kakuzo Okakura)

A Year Ago Today

October 30, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Premier General Hideki Tojo, in the capacity of the President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, before the assembly of more than 300 officials of the Association at its headquarters today, pledged that the Government will pay special consideration toward the development of the Association. Reiterating that the Japanese nation, which is confronting the most serious situation the country has ever experienced, should with firm resolution proceed with the achievement of the national objectives, Premier Tojo urged the officials of the Association to further consolidate the Association's political power as well as the power of practice, so that they may respond to the expectation of the people and officials.

* * *

Seihin Ikeda, foremost financial leader in this country, will be installed as a member of the Privy Council at the investiture to be held today. He was recommended for appointment yesterday by Premier General Hideki Tojo.

* * *

Jusuke Hirose, President of the Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Company left Dairen today to come to Tokyo to confer with officials of the Finance Ministry and other departments with regard to next year's budget.

* * *

U.P. report from Washington states that the British Government has accepted the American proposal to make all British naval bases available for American use after the war.

PEOPLE IN U.S. ARE INDIFFERENT TOWARD NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

Out of 80,000,000 Voters Only 30,000,000 Have Registered—Lowest Record in 10 Years

By MASAO DODO
Special to the Japan Times Advertiser

Evident apathy marks the attitude of the people of the United States toward the congressional, gubernatorial and other elections scheduled for November 3. Only thirty million among the eighty million eligible voters have registered for the elections—the lowest record in all the ten years of the New Deal.

Although the Presidency of the United States is not at stake this year, the entire 435 seats in the House of Representatives, 32 or one-third of the Senate membership, 33 out of the total of 48 State governorships and countless other public offices are being contested. It so happens at this very moment that the United States Government is frantically trying to refit the nation overnight ino a drastic wartime regime. Many unprecedented restrictive measures are pinching American democracy in all its phases. America's fear of defeat in the war, too, casts its dark shadows whenever the people peer into the future. One should think that the first impulse of a United States citizen, on an encounter with a fellow countryman, would be to scrutinize every shade in the other's mental state in order to ascertain what his fellow men think of this, that and the other violent changes in their way of life. In such a state of affairs as this, no amount of scrutiny should be too much for the American people in choosing men for public offices. "Then, why the apathy toward the forthcoming election?" one may well ask.

Americans Bewildered

Political observers, both in the United States and abroad, are taking many divergent views of this public indifference. One thing, however, is certain. The American people are so pre-occupied with the sudden onslaught of the war that they are at a complete loss to take any intelligent bearing on the nation's political future. Things are in such a state of flux that the people do not know which way to turn. They all say, "We are in for it." But aside from their consciousness of being in a disastrous war, they fail to take a rational view of what they are in for. They are confused and scared. Tremulously they follow their incumbent President who has at least two more years in the White House, whom they have long known to be a man of habitual equivocation when it comes to the matter of internal politics. The ordinary men in the streets freely express the view that they are "in a terrible fix." Roosevelt keeps his tongue in his cheek about the future of democracy. The people know fully well that the worst is yet to come but do not know what to do about it. Hence the apathy toward the forthcoming elections.

In the light of past experiences, off-year elections are the cause of much worry to the party in power. In 1918, when the United States was still in a full-dress war, President Wilson had the greatest shock of his political career to see the House line-up of 211 to 208 in his favor suddenly overturned to 193 to 238 against him. The comfortable Senate majority of five—53 to 48—in his favor was also upset with the new chamber ruled by 48 Republicans against 47 Democrats. The stab hurt him so grievously that he never recovered from the wound.

In 1938, Franklin Roosevelt himself was terrified when, in the off-year elections, no less than 82 seats in the House shifted from the Democratic section to the Republican, while in the Senate also his party lost seven seats to the Republicans. If a similar upset occurs on November 3, his party will come out at the shorter end of 185 to 244 line-up in contrast to the present division of 267 to 162 in the House of Representatives. If such should be the case, God only knows what will become of Roosevelt's political sway in the American political arena.

Observers Optimistic

According to most observers in the United States, no such Nemesis as this besets the Democratic Party at the time of this writing. They point to the public apathy as a sure sign presaging a desultory outcome for the November elections. They say that some Democratic reverses are to be expected in scattered sections of the country but not enough to overturn the present regime in either of the two Houses. The Republicans will have to capture four-fifths of the 25 present Democratic seats thrown into the contest in addition to retaining all of the six Republican seats now being vacated. Eleven out of the 25 outgoing Democratic senators come from the South. Inasmuch as the South is reported to be still solidly in the Democratic clutch, the most that the Republican Party can hope for is the capture of the remaining 13 seats—seven short of the necessary number for any prospect of Republican supremacy in the upper chamber.

In the House, the situation is not so hopeless for the Republicans. The entire 435 seats are at stake. The constituency represented by each seat in the House is much smaller in area than that of the statewide Senatorial district. The likes and dislikes of the local electorate toward a candidate often play a decisive role. Local economic interests as well as minor intrigues exercise great influence over the choice by the people of the districts. Especially in off-year elections, the absence of a nationwide campaign helps to relegate national and international issues to a secondary place. The contests often became free-for-alls. With all the disturbing pressure of the multiphased wartime regime now being daily put upon the life of the people, local grudges and discontent may cause any number of eruptions throughout the country. Already many such upsets have been reported. Some isolation candidates in Maine have come out on top of their jingoist rivals in the Democratic primaries, while in the primary returns in that state 67 out of every 100 voters registered as Republicans. The anti-Roosevelt Republican, Hamilton Fish, is reported to be doing extremely well in his campaign in Roosevelt's home state, New York. In the Republican primaries in Ohio, 14 out of the 15 isolationist candidates came through with flying colors. State primaries in Illinois and Missouri brought similar results.

On the strength of these reports, many Republican well-wishers are indulging in all sorts of figure-juggling for an imaginary turn of the political tide in their favor. Their pre-election magic has a wider stage when dealing with other local election forecasts. Seventeen Democratic and 15 Republican state governors will have their offices contested on November 3. Forty-one of the 48 states will hold elections for their respective legislatures. Thousands upon thousands of other administrative, legislative and judicial offices are involved in the contests. All in all, the picture is as complicated as the picture of the United States. Add to it the untold confusion of wartime vicissitudes. There one has a conception of pre-election America, kaleidoscopic beyond all calculations.

Present Situation

A numerical summary of the situation may be presented as follows:

Present incumbents:

	Dem.	Rep.	Others	Total
House	267	162	6	435
Senate	66	28	2	96
Governors	26	29	2	48

Contested seats:

	Dem.	Rep.	Others	Total
House	267	162	6	435
Senate	25	6	1	32
Governors	17	15	1	33

The average mind in America seems to hold the cynical view: "What difference does it make who gets elected? No one is against the all-out war. We are in for it already." But on second thought every American admits that it does make a difference. It did in 1918. The local returns may be desultory. The outcome on the whole, however, will seriously affect the future course of the American Leviathan. One can venture as many speculations as one wishes. But any sweeping prediction at this time seems immaterial as well as dangerous. Whatever may be the outcome of the elections, the quandary in which the United States now finds itself will continue for some time after the elections, inasmuch as Roosevelt will remain in the White House and confusion will continue to prevail in the harried wartime regime of the United States.

In the Periodicals

Shuho; a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 316 dated October 28, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 5 sen. Leading articles: Life in Wartime and Law, Special Purchase of Iron and Copper, Compulsory Purchase of Important Materials, and War of Thought and Culture.

Shashin Shuho; a weekly pictorial issued by the Board of Information, No. 244 dated October 28, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 10 sen.

Toyo Keizai Shimpo; a weekly, No. 2,045 dated October 31, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Toyo Keizai Shimpo-sha, Tokyo. Price 35 sen. Leading articles: Policy for Increased Production of Cocoon, Present and Future of Money Market in Southern Regions, Changing American War Policy, and Various Problems of Northwestern China.

Nippon Hyoron, Vol. 17, No. 11, November, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Nippon Hyoron-sha, Tokyo. Price 90 sen. Feature articles: Historical Movement of Modern Japan, Common Sense, Experience and Learning, Production Front and National Movement, Drive of Wartime Economy, Theory on Increased Agricultural Industry, Offensive Against Japan and Second Front, Domination of Suez and West Asia, Discussions on "Manyo" and Modern Times, Birth of Japanese Literature, and Development of Finances of Southern Regions.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Inconsistent U.S.

To the Editor:

The other day in an April, 1942, issue of an American magazine, Foreign Affairs, I read an article by Nathaniel Peffer, the noted American commentator who so often voices unofficially, the opinion of the American people and their Government. A few weeks before, I had perused through a lengthy article on Wendell Willkie, in which was given the gist of much that was said by Roosevelt's private emissary during his trip to Soviet Russia and Chungking. What amazed me not a little was the utter discrepancy in the comments of the two men, whose jobs it was to voice the policy of the American people and the American government.

In April of this year, Peffer was clamoring the American policy of maintaining an upper hand in controlling the Allies' colonial territories in Asia. Evidently written at a time when the Allied Nations were still in possession of a few of their colonial possessions, his article firmly upheld the subjugation of the Asiatic subjects.

"The Malays," he wrote, "are a people of little or no political consciousness and almost no economic capacity or interest in the modern sense of the word. They have no sense of national unity. There can be no question of giving them national independence. . . . The Country could not be run by the Malays. It must be returned to British rule, and probably it is all that will be required.

"Except in the case of the Philippines and Thailand, immediate freedom is not even desirable, from an objective point of view."

A few months later, Willkie, during his official sojourn in Chungking, blurted out that "this war must mean that end of an empire of nations, and that the colonial peoples who joined the United Nations' cause must be promised their freedom and that firm time-tables must be set up under which they can work out and plan governments of their own choosing."

Why is there this inconsistency in the words of the two men who are but echoing the voices of the American people and their government? Why should the one advocate the complete subjugation of the colonies with its millions of Asiatic inhabitants, and the other their unconditional freedom? Is it that the opinions of the American people are divided, that their governmental policies are conflicting, that the nation is divided within itself?

Or is it that the country has been compelled to undergo a drastic change in its policy within the few months intervening between April when Peffer brought forth his view and September when Willkie upheld his? Is it because during this short half year's interval Japan has divested the United States completely of her own territorial possessions, and that out of sheer, unavoidable necessity, she has been compelled to change her previous policy? What conditions have arisen within this period which has forced the American people to swerve from a domination policy to not only the "freedom-for-colonies" policy but to the promise of abrogation of extraterritoriality in China?

A READER WHO WANTS TO KNOW

October 28.

Lesson in Fractions

It happened in the court room during the trial of a husky young man charged with assault and battery. Throughout an especially severe cross-examination the defendant stoutly maintained that he had merely pushed the plaintiff "a little bit."

"Well, about how hard?" querried the prosecutor.

"Oh, just a little bit," responded the defendant.

"Now," said the attorney, "for the benefit of the judge and the jury, you will please step down here and, with me for the subject, illustrate how hard you mean."

Owing to the unmerciful badgering which the witness had just been through, the prosecutor thought that the young man would perhaps overdo the matter to get back at him, and thus incriminate himself.

The defendant descended from the witness stand as he was requested, and approached the waiting attorney. When he reached him the spectators were astonished to see him slap the lawyer in the face, kick him on the shins, seize him bodily, and, finally, with a supreme effort, lift him from the floor and hurl him prostrate across a table.

Turning from the bewildered prosecutor, he faced the court and explained mildly:

"Your honor and gentlemen, about one-tenth that hard."

VIGNETTES of BUSHIDO IN ACTION

Bushi No Nasake

By SHINICHI OSHIDARI

(Concluded from Yesterday)

The Japanese have a term, "Bushi-no-Nasake," "warrior's compassion," to describe the characteristic tender side of a Japanese soldier's nature. General Nagamasa, in the eyes of the samurai, was doing nothing rare in thus showing bushi-no-nasake to a fallen enemy.

Next came General Fukushima Masanori, who was on foot. He stopped directly before Mitsunari, and said with a savage jeer:

"See what you have come to by kicking up an unnecessary rumpus!"

Mitsunari reddened. "It was only providential that I missed roping you a captive!" Masanori at once perceived the danger in any further taunting, and hurriedly passed on without a retort.

Comparison of Their Careers

It is interesting to compare here the careers of the two Tokugawa generals who were such contrasts in their understanding of the spirit of Bushido. It cannot be claimed that all who were nominally bushi understood all that Bushido implied, just as it cannot be maintained that every knight was completely chivalrous.

But Japanese historians assure us that while Nagamasa was held in high esteem by his soldiers for his refinement and noble accomplishments, Masanori earned for himself the appellation "Bandit-chief-like Masanori," and in time the scorn and vilification of even his closest followers finally drove him into the life of a near-exile.

Masanori was one of the most trusted of Hideyoshi's old retainers, and thus should have constituted one of the mainstays of the Western Army fighting for the house of Toyotomi against the forces of Tokugawa Iyeyasu. But he fought on Iyeyasu's side out of spite to Mitsunari, and not because he was particularly anxious to rally under the standards of Iyeyasu.

Masanori was always noted for his rough manners, and it is recorded that although created a great "daimyo," or feudal lord for the part that he played in the Battle of Sekigahara, Iyeyasu never trusted him fully. His later life followed the stereotyped formula of a stage melodrama in which the villain at last gets his just deserts. For Iyeyasu's successor took the first opportunity available to reduce him to a small and insignificant daimyo, and he was forced into a retirement that to his proud nature was almost a sentence of death.

And now to return to the scene in which we left General Tanaka reporting the capture of Mitsunari to Iyeyasu:

"To tell the truth," said General Tanaka, "I am sorry that fate has chosen me to become Mitsunari's captor. For after all, he is a former colleague and friend. To see him as he is now, in torn and tattered cotton garments—distresses me."

Iyeyasu answered: "He was only yesterday dictating the affairs of the Government of Japan. He has lost his battle, and today has no home to call his own.

"But instances are not rare of the rise and fall of a general. That he has not rashly sought death shows that he is a man of a general's caliber, well understanding his cares and duties.

"There are many examples at home and abroad of those living for a purpose. To see him in rags is to put him to a shame which he does not deserve. That will redound to my shame. Let him have new clothes, and let it be of fine silk."

Brought Before Iyeyasu

With his clothes changed, Mitsunari was brought into the presence of Iyeyasu. On receiving the noted prisoner general, Iyeyasu said:

"From of old, instances are by no means rare of a soldier being taken prisoner. Fate, which is capricious usually, and unpredictable always, sometimes so ordains. Therefore, it is not a shame if one should be visited by that misfortune."

Mitsunari had very little to say in reply. "It is all fate," he answered. "I invite you to have my head cut off speedily." No more would he say.

Reluctantly, Iyeyasu ordered Mitsunari placed in the condemned prisoner's ward. As he was led away, Iyeyasu asked of General Tanaka:

"And what of Chosokabe Morichika, that feudal lord of the province of Tosa? It is reported that he has been made a prisoner, too."

"Morichika, fighting under his chief Mitsunari, gave us much trouble in the battles which were fought in the neighborhood of Kyuho-ji. But we finally routed his forces, and in consequence, Morichika was forced to seek refuge at the foot of Mount Yawata. He was soon discovered and caught, and after court martial, he too has been sentenced to death.

"He is much like his chief Mitsunari," continued General Tanaka. "Valiant in battle, stubborn and proud after he was captured. With your permission, I wish to recite a story which I have heard related of him after his capture—"

"Yes?" prompted Iyeyasu.

"Morichika in his cell of the condemned ward was brought a meal of a very mean kind by the warden. I imagine it was the sort generally given to ordinary convicts under sentence of death."

"The warden must be spoken to," noted Iyeyasu.

"The warrior was indignant, and calling the chief warden, said to him:

'History abounds in stories of great generals, who, deserted by the fortunes of battle, were taken prisoner, and I am not at all ashamed of my present lot. But I protest that it is against all Bushido etiquette that I should be given such ignoble food. I demand that my head be cut off at once, rather than suffer such ignominy.' "

Ii Naotaka's Act Praised

Iyeyasu smiled. " 'Appare!' Even though he is an enemy."

"Just then," continued General Tanaka, "Ii Naotaka, one of our comrade generals happened to be passing by when Morichika was giving vent to what I must admit his just wrath. Naotaka turned upon the warden and rebuked him soundly, saying:

'Morichika is a prisoner, but a general of great fame. What do you mean by offering meals of this kind? How dare you insult so renowned a warrior?' "

At this Iyeyasu chuckled. "Ii Naotaka is one of my best generals," he lauded. "Then what?"

"Well, Naotaka forthwith ordered a sumptuous dinner for the prisoner. Nor did he stop there, but he had Morichika taken into an anteroom, freeing him from the rope that bound him, and saw to it that he was treated with every consideration and given a full rest," concluded

(Continued on Page 5)

TIMES BOOK SHELF

By YASUNOSUKE FUKUKITA

Japanese Language

JAPANESE IN THIRTY HOURS. First Course in Japanese Language for Either Class Room Use or for Self Study. Written by Eiichi Kiyooka. 235 Pages. ¥1.80.

Professor Kiyooka's new book "Japanese in Thirty Hours," which has just been put on sale by the Hokuseido Press of Kanda, Tokyo, is not new, strictly speaking. It is the outcome of the author's experiences in New York and Honolulu as he indicates in the Foreword. The system has the advantage of having been thoroughly tested before publishing in the present form. I am glad to find that his method is similar to mine, which I used a number of years ago when I undertook to teach in Japan a group of English-speaking men and women, who were in a hurry to acquire a colloquial knowledge of Japanese. My own pupils did not care to study in the same way as student-interpreters or language officers of foreign embassies do. There were some excellent text-books, but I could not use them as they were. It is gratifying to know that many Japanese schools have recently sprung up in the Philippines, Malaya, Burma and other southern regions, where the Children will learn Japanese in nearly the same way as the youngsters in Japan are taught. On the other hand, there are numerous grown-ups who have little time to spare but are in actual need of colloquial Japanese. Those teachers who are giving in the southern regions a short practical course in colloquial Japanese will find Professor Kiyooka's book highly useful, because English is understood there almost universally. But using the new book, any intelligent English-speaking person will be able to follow the system even without a teacher and acquire a fairly good working knowledge of basic Japanese.

The new book is simple, but in make-up it is quite different from ordinary phase-books intended primarily for tourists, who care more for common expressions read for use. Professor Kiyocka knows how to explain concisely the fundamental rules of grammer, while the examples and exercises selected by him for each lesson will enable the students to practise easily what they learn.

All over the Co-Prosperity Sphere in East Asia, there will eventually be many people who study the Japanese language in a regular way by reading books written in Japanese. But in the meantime, the advent of the new book will be a boon to those who in their new environment have to learn Japanese in the quickest possible time.

In spite of the prevalent notion that Japanese is one of the most difficult languages in the world, a basic knowledge of colloquial Japanese is easy to acquire, if one follows the Kiyocka method. The Appendices containing the list of Japanized English words and the Glossary will be found useful. The book is handy to carry in one's pocket and can be consulted at any time. I do not hesitate to recommend Professor Kiyooka's book to the numerous inhabitants of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, who are anxious to acquire a quick mastery of colloquial Japanese through the medium of the English language.